Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

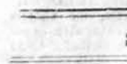
No. 52,560—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th May.
* CALEDONIA	7,593	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,264	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "
* MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	19th "
M.L. MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 257-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on about the
*S. S. SILESIA	.....	5,129	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	.....	4,230	23rd May

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

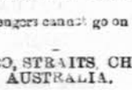
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd June, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,256	Aubert	3rd July 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,256	Schmitz	31st July, 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

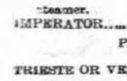
TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 28th May, 1902, For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th May at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 15th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 27th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th May, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc, supplied.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ATLAS BOILER PRESERVATIVE.

Cleans and Preserves Marine, Locomotive, and Stationary Boilers.

DIRECTLY preservative to Iron and Steel, and INNOCUOUS to Boiler and Engine Fittings (see Chemists' Report).

CORROSION is removed, and its further action prevented by the Neutralization and precipitation of GREASE and matter productive of Acid reaction, rendering the use of ZINC PLATES unnecessary.

RUST is disintegrated to its base, and thereby its further action is neutralized.

CALE is disintegrated from all parts of a Boiler, and is quickly precipitated in granular form to the bottom.

For Full Particulars, apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS

BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

HAMS, BACON, CHEESE.

		Special Cash Rates.		
HAMS	Per lb.	Re.	1	0
BACON, Wiltshire C. and T. Harris's	"	"	1	2
CHEESE, Cheedar Loaf	"	"	0	14
" Double Gloster	"	"	0	13
" Gruyere	"	"	0	12
" Parmesan in bottle	"	"	1	2
" Dutch	"	"	0	11
" Stilton in Jars about 2 1-2 lbs.	per jar	"	4	2

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HOSIERY. HATS.

GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING.

Thoroughly RELIABLE GOODS at LOW PRICES.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle harmless. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured Rs. 5 for each. Never returns. Numerous stubborn whatever be the stats. cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

400 DAYS WIND TIMEPIECES.

WE have pleasure in stating that we now import a PENDULUM REGULATOR CLOCK for fixing to a wall and which requires to be wound

ONCE IN 400 DAYS.

The movements are absolutely perfect, while special attention has been given to the casing of these very fine Clocks.

These Clocks will prove a great advantage in Law Courts, Messes, Clubs, Offices, Schools, Hospitals, Railway Stations, &c., as once placed in position they will not require any further attention for

400 DAYS.

Price, Rs. 90, Rs. 105, Rs. 115, and Rs. 120.

Every Clock before leaving our Establishment is thoroughly regulated. Satisfaction, therefore, is guaranteed.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY OUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

THEY BEAT THE "BEST."

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sauerkraut in Glass Jars and Tins.

Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.

Ceps S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

J. LEPELLETIER FRENCH BUTTER, in Tins.

Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1901, at the rate of Rs 12 (ten) per Share, will be paid on production of Share Certificates, on and after THURSDAY, the 15th May, 1902, at the Registered Office of the Company, No 45, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P. M., to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th Proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 2nd to THURSDAY, the 15th May, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY, BRADY & Co.
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1902.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 19th day of May, 1902, for MOUNTING on CLOTH about 97s Survey Sheets, each sheet which is printed in two separate parts measuring 4'-6"x2'-6".

2. A sample sheet according to which the mounting is to be done, can be seen at this office and the Undersigned will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. C. JAMES, M. Inst. C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 13th May, 1902.

THE BOMBAY LAND IMPROVEMEMT AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 91, Mellow Street, within the Fort, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 of the clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution namely that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Company that the Company cannot by reason of its liability continue its business and that it is advisible to wind up the same.

Should the above resolution be duly passed it will be proposed that a Liquidator be appointed to carry out the Liquidation.

By Order,
RAGHUNATH MUKUND & CO.,
Agents.

In the matter of the Estate of BAI BUCHOOBAI widow of NOWROJEE CAVASJEE ASHBURNER, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 27th day of November, 1896, and Letters of Administration de bonis non with the will annexed of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the twelth day of April, 1902, to COWASJEE R. ASHBURNER, Esquire, are required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his place of residence at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, within one calender month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator—Dated this 23rd day of April, 1902.

CRAGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

ALL PIANOS IMPORTED BY US BEING

HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS

ARE MADE WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.

For lightness and elasticity of touch, perfect damping and pure singing sympathetic tone, the under damper action is the only kind to be relied upon for these qualities. Intending purchasers should see that they only get Pianos made with under damper actions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PIANOFORTES,
BY THE CELEBRATED MAKERS
C. BECHSTEIN,
LONDON & BERLIN,
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE-FABRIK STUTTGART
AND ONLY IMPORTERS OF THE
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
(Trade Mark.)
SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, PIPES, DRAWING AND SURVEYING MATERIALS, &c., &c.

By order of H. V. R. Kemball, Esq., C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 16th May, 1902, at 2-30 p.m., at the Executive Engineer's, Presidency, Store Yard on the Esplanade, consisting of teak doors and window shutters, fan-lights, beams, perforated planks, railings, W. I. tanks, asphalte, iron pipes, casks, iron drums, buckets, pickaxes, powrahs, measuring tapes, chains, instrument boxes, scale boxes, levelling staves, colour boxes, empty boxes, kerosine oil tins, cast iron privy pans, cut trees, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1902.

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TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH. Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

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CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

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GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

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SOLE AGENTS.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld., LONDON COMMITTEE.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Acting Agent,

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 8 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E.C.

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BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

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All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
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Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
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Thuiping.		

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FIXED DEPOSITS

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901
SHOW
LARGE INCREASE TO
FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the
ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	222 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	239 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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THE CHAIRMAN,
Sub-Committee, Pulgaon Mills, Nagpur, C. P.

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PURE GROUND COFFEE.

Finest Quality.

Red Ensign Label.

3 one-pound tins for ..... Rs. 3 0 0
6 „ „ „ ..... „ 5 10 0

Delivered free of all charges by V. P. P. at any address in India.

T. STANES & Co.,
Coimbatore.

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MEDALIST.

CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1901.

ASSAM SILK ENDI AND MOOGA.

HIGHLY VALUED FOR DURABILITY.

ENDI used for Summer Suits and Wraps, thans 6 to 7 yds. long, 52-56 inches width, Rs. 10—Rs. 35. Chadar of half the above length, Rs. 6—Rs. 16.

Mooga used for coats, chapkans and jackets, 5 to 6 yds. long, 36—42 inches width, Rs. 8—Rs. 16.

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IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

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Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1 0
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The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2 0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2 0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3 0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2 0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2 0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2 0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1 0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1 6
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8 0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1 8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0 12

PAPER COVERS.

Views of Winchester College	0 8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0 12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0 12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0 12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0 8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0 12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0 12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ...	0 12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0 6

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

FOR SALE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS of various sections and sizes at Reduced Prices. Large stock kept for immediate delivery. Cheaper and more durable than Timber. Apply to

TURNER, HOARE & CO.,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
BOMBAY.

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FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

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KEATING'S POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER.

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

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BUGS,
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BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and ta

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and from TUESDAY, the 20th of May, 1902, certain minor ALTERATIONS will be made in the TRAINS SERVICES over the G. I. P. Railway.

For detailed particulars apply at Stations and see the Short Time Table exhibited, also the Coaching Tariff in force from the 20th of May, 1902.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 8th May, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE ENTIRE LIVE and DEAD STOCK of the Rajkot State Dairy will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the State Manager's Office, at Rajkot, on the 28th May, 1902, at 1 P. M.

The Live Stock consists of 35 Cows, 6 Buffaloes, 4 Bulls, and 163 young stock of the best Kathiawar and Gujarat breeds.

The dead stock includes "Churu separator" and other Modern Dairy appliances.

8th May, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. EFFIE GIBBONS, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 78, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Sleater Road, Bombay, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3470 superficial square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 307, 378, 385 and 388, New Nos. 13555, 13854, 13855, 13829, 13891, 13893 and 4380, Old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 235, 236 and 247, and New Survey No. 7045, and bounded on the East by a private road, leading from the Sleater Road, to the Bungalow of R. B. Karanjvala, on the West by a private road belonging to the said R. B. Karanjvala, on the North by a private road leading from the Tardeo Road, to the Bungalow of the said R. B. Karanjvala, and on the South by a piece of land demised to Pandurang Vishnu and which said land was by an Indenture of Lease dated the 8th March, 1891, were demised by the said R. B. Karanjvala to one Francis Cole and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. 3088 (7 A) and Street No. 17 A. and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor—Dated this 7th day of May, 1902.

PESTONJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,

AND

THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only

UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.

AND

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902,

ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

—OR A—

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8,

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and

WELL WORTH THE MONEY

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

—OR A—

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	500
1 Do.	...	250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do.	„ 100 „	200
2 Do.	„ 75 „	150
4 Do.	„ 50 „	200
10 Do.	„ 25 „	250
100 Do.	„ 10 „	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5 „	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1 „	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,

Dharrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

THE

GREATEST CURE

For Nervous Debility, including Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Impotence, Wasting Decay, Loss of Vital Power, Dimness of Sight, Pimples and Eruptions of all kinds, Frightful Dreams, Pains in the Loins, Evil Forebodings, Loss of Energy, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Low Spirits, Foetid Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Emaciation, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Weakness of the Generative Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c. This newly-discovered Remedy never fails to rid the sufferer of his ailments, and full particulars of it will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Address:—Rev. JOHN WILSON, 49 Murillo Road, Lee, Kent, England. (Name this paper).

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description are completely carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,265
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,255
Bank of Madras	40,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,045
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	nil	98
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank.	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	240 to 11
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	doll. 125	all	£11-10-0	£21
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£121-2	dvd 10 pr	Rs. 345

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	1200	1,000	1,250	125	1,250
Albert (Kurrachee)	900	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	475
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	1v Rs 20	170
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	55
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd R25	200
Branch City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	Nil	175
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs125	1,400
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	750
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs50	715
Harvey and Sahapathy Mangloli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvd Rs80	510
Rapeseed	750	100	100	Rs 30	176½
Khanagum	240	480	450	dvd Rs 80	480
Mercantile	800	125	125	dvd rs. 5	35
Mohseli Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs50	422½
Munmar M	900	250	all	dvd Rs50	227½
New Berar	70	500	500	dvd Rs50	370
New Indian	99	125	125	dv Rs 10	155
Prince of Wales (Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	90	dvd Rs20	280
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	42
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	4,000	70	1175
Sind	400	2,000	750	30	300
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	1	19½
Zikarta	...	000	—	Rs 75	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly.	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		125
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—		Nil	11
Bezar Manfg Co., Ltd	2,750	500	200	Nil	125
Bombay Union Ld	0	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	0	500	500	dvd Rs30	430
Britannia Mills	1,0	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Central India	1,0	500	500	Rs 75	1,500
China Mills Co, Ld	8	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
City of Bombay Mills	8.0	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	75	405
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	400
Coorla Mills	000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	440
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	510
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	275
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	207½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	11,000	vd Rs20	370
Hindustan	876	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	870
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	400
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	975
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs25	85
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	290
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	190
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd b	100
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	290
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	220
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs65	625
Kraton Manufacturing Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs2	280
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs 5	126
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	50
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	315
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,575
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	1,690
Marsetjee	5,000	250	—	Nil	19
Morarjee Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	1,425
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	90
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ltd)	749	1, 0	1,000	Nil	540
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Sassoon	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	630
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,600 x d
Soonderdas	720	1,000	1,000	Nil	135
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	20
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	160
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	75
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	180
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs25	577½
Sassoon and Alliance	8,000	500	500	Nil	380
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Rs'	yearly
Alejoto Kandown	1,750	100		100	dvd Rs12½
Back Bay Baths	500	50		50	12
Badham Pile	15,000	100		100	12 pr ct
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	12,000	12,500		500	dvd 450
Do. New Issue.	2500	375		625	dvd 112½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	11,250	00		100	6 pr. ct.
Bombay Land Reclamation Building Co., Ld	400	500		500	5 pr ct
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500		500	25
Deccan Paper Mills	1,200	500		500	Nil
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200		200	dvd Rs 8
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	12,000	250		250	2 p 16
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	1,292	500		50	—
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	16,000	00		10	10 pr. ct.
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100		100	10 pr. ct.
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200		175	21
Kurrachee Landing	1500	500		300	0
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100		100	dvd Rs10
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100		1	9 pr. ct.
Napier Foundry	1,000	100		0	—
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200		9	12 pr. ct.
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100		50	Nil
Port Canning Co.	9,000	090		100	dvd Rs15
Soundy & Co	1,000	100		1,000	dvd Rs 15
Trescher & Co.	2,000	500			dvd Rs 15
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100			dvd Rs 80
Telephone Co.	1,200	251		1	26

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	—	2100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co., New 4½ Shares	—	410	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	500	00	—	Rs. 10	565
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	Rs. 6	420

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 19th April 1902	970,992
3 Balance to be remitted from 20th April 1902 to 31st March 1903	15, 29,008

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Ferringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 13.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 1-4	=	+ 3-16
2½ per cent. Reales	£101	=	— 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£110	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£95 1-2	=	do.
Bar Silver in London	23 11-16	=	do.
Bar Silver in New York	51 1-8	=	+ 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25'19	=	unchanged
Berlin Cheques on London	20'49	=	do.
Exchange on New York	4'86 7-8	=	do.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	do.
„ Short London Bills	2 3-4	=	do.
„ Indian Bank Bills	2 3-4	=	do.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports 1,000. Spot 5 3-32. Arrivals closed steady.

May.	May.-June.	July.-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
4'01	4'01	4'00	4'32	4'28
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3	plus 1	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	5,000	bales.
Do. last year	12,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	10,000	„
Do. to Continent	1,000	„
Mid-Uplands	9 1-2	— 1-8
Futures, month of Aug.	8'61	— 17
Do. do. Dec.	7'94	— 12

Wheat No. Club Ap.-May business done 31 1-2. Red Karrachi Wheat May-June business done 28 7-8.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 4,000,000.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 13th May, 1902:—

Cotton	8,856 bales.
Wheat	23,819 cwts.
Linseed	20,999 „
Rapeseed	10,627 „
Gingelyseed	133 „
Poppyseed	4,951 „
Groundnuts	44 „
Castorseed	6,951 „
Rice	53,934 „
Myrabollams	2,491 „
Cottonseed	5,583 „

Imports of silver bullion ex s. s. Bengal.

From Shanghai	Rs.	12,43,375
Do. Adelaide	Rs.	1,24,164

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	124 3-4
Shanghai 30 „ „	165
Japan 30 „ „	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone unsettled.

Cash	98-15
1st Settlement	98-14

Money Market:—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February			3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	1st May	5 do
Bank of Bengal	do.	1st May	5 do
Bank of Madras	do.	1st May	7 do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	}	10	5
Forward			

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	}	6	6
Do. Forward			
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	}	6	15 to 7 1
do Forward			
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	}	7	10
do. Forward			

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	}	8	11
Forward			

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	...	28 to 28 4

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	170	163	158	25 May
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	180	174	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	180	174	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	193	187	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	182	...	do.
Dhamangam, Goolgaun	196	190	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	197	...	do.
Akola M.-G.	}	191	186	do.
Khamgaon do.				
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	227	223	220	do.
Ehownugger H.-G.	...	...	180	15 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	225	25 do.
			222	25 May
Westerns	...	...	196	do.

COTTON—Tone quiet.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mills	1690	X. D.
"apty Valley Railway	420	
Bank of Bombay	1,265	

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th May 1902, as compared with the statement of 29th April 1902:—

LIABILITIES.	April 29. Rs.	A.	P.	May 6. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0	1,10,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,72,14,985	4	2	1,82,71,418	11	2
Other Deposits, &c.	7,90,10,978	6	4	7,70,63,258	9	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,37,411	14	2	2,98,011	2	4
Sundries	18,98,577	4	10	19,07,585	14	7
Rs.	12,84,61,985	13	6	12,86,00,274	5	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,18,12,455	0	0	1,24,58,945	0	0
Other authorised Investment	70,20,981	0	0	69,84,961	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,86,06,460	14	0	2,79,98,397	14	11
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,74,41,598	11	10	1,64,34,145	0	0
Bills discounted, &c.	2,30,19,322	12	6	2,50,80,370	1	0
Balances with other Banks.	11,20,931	8	4	8,48,911	8	6
Bullion	15,26,105	12	10	16,27,012	1	10
Dead Stock	14,224	5	1	13,855	2	5
Stamps	8,36,223	4	8	8,39,075	2	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,86,25,362	10	2	1,68,15,146	3	7
Do. at Branches	1,53,35,326	14	1	1,91,99,455	2	0
Rs.	12,84,61,985	13	6	12,86,00,274	5	2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	48,782	Dec.
Do. at Branches	21,03,216	Inc.
Other Deposits	19,47,720	Dec.
Post Bills	39,433	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,10,470	Inc.
Loans	6,08,063	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	10,07,448	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	20,61,948	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	18,10,216	Dec.
Cash at Branches	11,61,129	Inc.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 3rd May, 1902:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd May 1902— G I P Rystem	2,01,606	7,61,782	2,810	9,68,998
I M R do	55,968	2,20,075	395	2,76,438
Total	2,60,574	9,81,857	3,005	12,45,436
Actuals for corresponding week ending 4th May, 1901— G I P Rystem	1,95,796	7,43,044	7,162	9,46,002
I M R do	49,429	1,78,719	715	2,28,863
Total	2,45,225	9,21,763	7,877	11,74,865
Increase or G I P R	+8,810	+18,738	—4,552	+22,996
Decrease I M R	+6,539	+41,356	— 3 0	+47,575

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 26th April 1902, on 481 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,05,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,29,000
Or per mile of Railway	228	477	9	714
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	16,59,527	35,29,297	52,030	52,40,854
Total for 17 weeks	17,64,527	37,49,297	56,030	55,69,854
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,186	3,29,430	4,185	4,31,801
Per mile of Ry. do.	213	715	9	937
Total to corresponding date do.	18,74,808	37,18,615	52,610	56,46,033

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 1,02,801
Do to date ... „ 76,179

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAY—May 9, at Silk's Hotel, Ootacamund, the wife of E H T Day, of South Wynaad, of a daughter.
KENNY—May 6, at Suffry, Assam, the wife of W H Kenny Assam-Bengal Railway, of a son.
WILLIAMS—May 11, at Royapuram, the wife of S M J Williams, Madras Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KELLY—May 7, at Yercaud, Colonel J Kelly, late Paymaste of Pensions, Ranipet, and of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, aged 72.
RICE—May 10, at Bangalore, Catharine Rice, widow of the late Rev Benjamin Rice, London Missionary Society, and daughter of the late Rev C T E Rhenius, of the Church Missionary Society, Palamcottah, in her 83rd year.
WALLIS-WHIDDETT—May 11, at Rangoon, of heart disease, Mariam, wife of F G Wallis-Whiddett, aged 28 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

	Rs. a.
Flavouring Essences. All kinds our own manufacture.	0 8
Eureka Skin Cure. Cures sores, pimples, eczema, &c.	0 12
Extract of Chicken. One teaspoonful equals one chicken.	1 12
Extract of Coffee. Perfect aroma—no waste always ready.	0 12
Extract of Mutton. A very superior preparation.	1 4
Extract of Meat. Leibig's process—always fresh.	1 4
Ferro-Vina. A natural Iron Burgundy.	1 0
Fever and Ague Mixture. For any fever and ague.	0 8
Flexile Collodion. For cuts and wounds.	0 12
Floral Mouth Elixir. Delightful for the teeth and breath.	1 4
Florida Water. Equal to that imported.	1 8
Fluid Extract Black Alder. A safe and mild aperient.	1 12

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 5-19m., 5 57a. Low water, 11-14m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway Company, Apollo Street, 4 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per s. s. Transport Tagus will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow.

FALL FROM A SHIP.—Bhickoo Balloo, aged 35, a boilermaker at the Government Dockyard, while working at the side of a ship on Tuesday, slipped and fell from a height of 12 feet into the dry dock below. He had his right leg fractured and was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our local correspondent writes:—The intense heat we have experienced of late culminated in the fall of heavy showers of rain yesterday, 5 cents being measured.—A nasty accident occurred on board the steamer at Jafrabad, yesterday, while a female passenger was descending the ladder, a step broke, and she was precipitated into the sea. Two khalasis at once jumped after her. The captain of the ship himself following and the woman was taken out alive.

A CULTIVATOR ROBBED.—Gopal Bhana and Narayen Kalidas, the latter a hack victoria driver, were charged before Mr. Binning at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, with theft of a purse belonging to a cultivator named Tookaram Bhinder. Mr. Kotwal, pleader, appeared for second defendant. It appeared that, on Monday last, as the complainant, a new arrival, was passing along Keeka Street, second defendant tried to make his acquaintance by catching hold of his arm, and first defendant pushing his dhotar near his pocket, stole the purse. The Magistrate, giving second defendant the benefit of the doubt acquitted him. First defendant who had three previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' hard labour and to receive ten stripes. He was also ordered to report his place of residence to the police for two years.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.—The sixteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the registered office of the company No 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, yesterday afternoon at 2-30 p. m. Mr. James H. Latimer occupied the chair. The directors report showed that the working of the mill during the year under report had resulted in a loss of Rs. 29,220-15-10, which included the amount of Rs. 10,723-2-7 irrecoverable from Mr. Hormasjee Byramjee Cama in connection with his purchases of yarn from the company. The directors' report and the audited accounts made up to 31st December last were received and adopted. Messrs. James H. Latimer and Rustomjee Manekjee, Engineer, who retired from the board by rotation, were re-elected. Messrs. Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji and Meherally Devraj Master were appointed auditors for the current year. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FIRE AT GIRGAON.—Police Superintendent Stanford, in charge of the D. division has submitted the following official report to the Commissioner of Police regarding the fire which occured at Girgaon on Tuesday night:—"A fire broke out in the blow-room of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mill situated at Tburney Road, Girgaon, at about 5 p. m. last evening, causing damage to cotton to the amount of about Rs. 600. The alarm was given by the automatic sprinklers and the blow-room ringing the Mill-fire alarm bell. The engineer of the mill who resides at the premises was quickly on the scene and at once set the mill fire appliances in motion and extinguished the fire within half an hour. The cause of the fire is believed to be friction due to some hard substance being amongst the cotton whilst being cleaned by the cotton cleaning machinery in the blow-room. The mill was closed at 7 p. m., and it is believed that a small particle of lighted cotton must have been smouldering amongst the cotton until 8 p. m., when it blazed up. The Municipal Fire Brigade was quickly at the scene of fire, but was not required. The mill is insured."

THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT.—Juma Buran and Ali Salem, firemen on board the P. and O. s. s. Arabia, which left Bombay on the 3rd inst., were charged before Mr. D. B. Binning at the Esplanade Police Court, to-day, with omitting to disinfect their clothing prior to taking them on board the steamer, thereby acting in breach of the rules framed under the Indian Epidemic Diseases Act, and under section 188 of the Penal Code. Inspector Mayers, in charge of the Harbour Sanitary Police, who prosecuted, also charged Marian Bee and Amin Bee, the wives of the accused, with abetment of the offence. It appeared that the two firemen were seen lowering a rope from the ship to a tony in which the two women were seated. The women tied to it two bundles containing dirty clothes, bread and mangoes, which the two accused hauled up. The matter was reported to Dr. Foy, Assistant Port Health Officer, who rejected the accused as unfit to proceed on the voyage without a thorough disinfection. The Magistrate remarked it was a serious offence, a repetition of which would make the accused liable to a severe penalty. But in consideration of the men having suffered ejection and lost their wages, his Worship sentenced them all, men and women, to suffer one day's simple imprisonment.

THE IN-COMING MA

For the Hot Weather,
For the Monsoon,
For Travelling.

YOU MUST HAVE

PURE WOOL CLOTHING

if you are to live in
COMFORT and SAFETY.

SHODDY soon wears out,
COTTON MIXTURES strike cold, and fever ensues.

We guarantee all our manufactures to be ABSOLUTELY PURE, SOUND WOOL THROUGHOUT, Affixing our "LALIMLI" label to all supplies as a warranty.

Chief Manufactures :—

FLANNELS	BLANKETS
SERGES	HORSE CLOTHING
TWEEDS	GREAT COAT CLOTHS
BROADCLOTHS	SOCKS
PUTTIES	JERSEYS
NUMDAH	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOLS	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARNS	SWEATERS
LOHIS	GLOVES

TRAVELLING RUGS
ETC. ETC. ETC.

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CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS & ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
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We manufacture every class of WOOLLEN and WORSTED GOODS, and welcome enquiries for large or small quantities.

NEW TROPICAL WEIGHT LOUNGE SUITS.

NEW TROPICAL FLANNEL TENNIS SUITS, LEADING DESIGNS. FROM Rs. 38 THE SUIT.

NEW TROPICAL TENNIS CASHMERE SUITS, Especially Suitable for Hot Weather Wear. FROM Rs. 45 THE SUIT.

BEST VALUE IN NAVY SERGE SUITINGS Light Tropical Weight, Fast Dye. FROM Rs. 35 THE SUIT.

PERFECT FIT, NEWEST STYLE.

Asquith & Lord, Ltd.

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NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gavesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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in all its Branches
M. BRESLAUER & Co.
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
and DECORATORS,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
Have on view some of the choicest and newest design of :—
Furniture, Silks, Tapestries, Liberty-Cretonnes, Art Muslins, Curtains, Carpets, Table Linens, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Towels, Blankets, Plated Ware, Cutlery and Glass-ware, Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Leather Bags, Travelling Trunks, Rugs, Lamps of all descriptions, Glass Ornaments and Vases, etc., etc.,
PATTERNS, PRICE LISTS AND DESIGNS SENT ON APPLICATION.
All Orders will receive prompt attention.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
ART JEWELLERS
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SILVERSMITHS
By Appointment.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
GOLD AND SILVER
SUITABLE FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS,
SPORTS AND GYMKHANA PRIZES
MODERATE PRICES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

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TUNED AND REPAIRED
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BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.
A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF
THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.
This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
CASH RS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM :—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.
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GREATCOAT CLOTHS.	PUTTIES.
UNIFORM Do.	JERSEYS.
Do. SERGES.	CARDIGAN JACKETS.
ARMY FLANNELS.	BALACLAVA CAPS.
SADDLE SERGES.	SOCKS, BLUE GREY.
BLANKETS FOR MEN.	Do. NATURAL GREY.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.	MITTENS.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

1. Government Resolution No. 2627 dated Bombay Castle 9th May 1902, is published for information :—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Lieut Thomas Stephenson is transferred to the Supernumerary List from the 1st May 1902.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1902.

THE CHINESE TARIFF REVISION.

CHINA merchants are determined not to let the "Times" have the last word on the subject of Sir James Mackay's proposals *re* Tariff revision. They have their own views—and very strong ones—as to the efficacy of such an agreement as Sir James would have them accept. If enhancing import duties from 5 to 15 per cent. "ad valorem" meant the absolute and irrevocable abolition of likin none would be more willing than the British merchants, who now come under the lash of the leading journal, to welcome the proposed revision. But they do not believe in the ability of the Chinese central government to suppress likin or in the utility of coming to an agreement with Chinese officials who have never yet been known to adhere to the terms of a treaty. They are wary and have more reason to be so than British officialdom and journalism imagine. The Shanghai traders do not forget that they are already entitled to exemption from inland taxation on payment of a commutation tax of two and a half per cent., under the terms of the Treaty of Tientsin, and they object to Sir James Mackay's scheme on that ground, and urge further that if his terms be accepted, they would be trebling the import duties now paid in order to buy again a privilege acquired over forty years ago. The "Times" rightly reminds the merchants that only on paper is the right to internal taxation existent for the very reason that, as in the case of many of their other rights, they neglected for a great number of years to make it effective, and our contemporary points out that we cannot now compel China to carry out Lord Elgin's intentions thoroughly, therefore we have to pay for past negligence, and we have to consider, as practical men, whether the privileges we now wish to secure are worth the price. Precisely. And as to the price and the privileges sought there is little difference of opinion. The merchants were promised privileges before and the price was agreed upon. But the privileges were not secured, and before consenting to pay the enormous amount now asked they demand security. The question doubtless is a crucial test of the insight and breadth of mind of our merchants. That is the reason they hesitate. It would not say much for either mental quality if they hasten to agree to Sir James Mackay's proposals, merely, as the "Times" suggests, to "support the wise initiation of the Foreign Office" and in order on future occasions to command its sympathy when they complain that their enterprize receives no adequate support from the State. If they had received that support in times gone by, they would have been less diffident in regard to the proposals now before them, and if the Foreign Office wishes to extend its sympathy in the right direction, it will not fail to give due weight to the representations of the men on the spot as well as to those of Sir James.

In Hongkong the remarks of the "Times" are believed to have been inspired by the Foreign Office and to contain a covert threat. And on that assumption the "China Mail" which champions the merchants and the China Association, tritely observes that if the Foreign Office, which has done so little for British commercial interests in the Far East during the whole period of foreign intercourse with China, exhausts its resources in this single effort to benefit trade with China, and threatens to throw the Chinese merchants over if they refuse to swallow the bolus it prescribes without so much as a wry face, then the Foreign Office will not command the respect or the sympathy of the British merchants. Not one of the merchants in the many conferences they have held, has advocated the retention of likin, and in not one of the many reports of their discussions which have reached us in Bombay have we found a solitary individual defend the present system of imposts. But the almost, if not wholly, unanimous view of the situation is that if there were the slightest degree of certainty that the increase of the import duty to 15 per cent. would lead to the numerous reforms advocated by the foreign merchants in China the price asked would not be too great to pay. "But," says the Hongkong paper, "it is impossible to get the majority of the people on the spot to shut their eyes to the iniquitous behaviour of the Chinese authorities in the past and to the obvious reluctance of those authorities to agree to a single reform of any importance to foreign trade." There is a thorough distrust of China's promises, and so long as seething rebellion is permitted to exist in the South and elsewhere, there is little hope of persuading merchants of the efficacy of the so-called long-arm of the Chinese central authority in Peking. The merchants have many solid reasons for not consenting straight off the reel to Sir James Mackay's plans. In the first place those plans have not been fully set before them. Beyond the great increase of the duty, they know nothing of their details. Less is known of the prospects of reform. Further it is objected that there is no assurance that likin will be abolished even if the 15 per cent. be agreed to. They ask for evidence of China's sincerity and if they have no confidence in the determination of the Foreign Office to keep China to her engagements who can blame them? The Foreign Office has repeatedly failed in its duty towards the merchants, and they offer no assurance that the Foreign Office will not fail them again. They cannot be expected to accept vague promises again. They must have something tangible and real.

The Shanghai branch of the China Association, the other day, made a sincere attempt to secure unanimity among its members, and Mr. J. L. Scott who presided submitted a resolution approving Sir J. L. Mackay's suggestions as sound "inasmuch as they had for their object the freeing of all trade in China from the restrictions which so fatally hamper its development." But an important rider was added to the proposition, to record the opinion that while recording that view as to the policy of the scheme the association held that, as the experience of the past has impelled a strong disbelief in Chinese promises and Chinese honesty of intention, it is imperative that as a condition of the scheme becoming operative, China shall be first required to show, not merely by the removal of the likin and other barriers, but by the institution of a reformed system of fiscal adminstration in the Provinces that she is both able and willing to carry out the agreement. Nothing more fair and equitable surely could be proposed. If the merchants agreed to treble the amount of the present duty without securing an undertaking from the other party to the agreement they would not gain for themselves a very great reputation for that insight and breadth of mind with which the "Times" is so anxious to credit them. Upon Mr. Scott's proposition, however, it was found impossible to secure an unanimous vote. Half the numbers present supported it, and the other half would merely pronouce Sir James Mackay's scheme unworkable. They wish to retain the five-per cent. duty and a two and a half or five per cent. inland commutation tax in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Tientsin. They too ask for assurances, but really the only point of difference between the two sections of foreign merchants is the amount of the tax. They would not, however, we believe, let that stand in the way of a lasting agreement if the Chinese negociator Sheng Ta-jen would give undertakings that China would utterly abolish likin and give guarantees for the performance of her part of the agreement. And we are with our Hongkong contemporary when it asks that the China merchants shall know the proposals in their entirety, the guarantees that China is willing to give, and the measures the British Government is prepared to take to enforce the fulfilment of the Treaty. Until that is done, it is unreasonable to expect the merchants to commit themselves.

THE YERROWDA REFORMATORY.

THE Yerrowda Reformatory School seems to be so well conducted that we may find intractable native boys looking to it as a highly desirable place of residence. The police courts in England sometimes disclose cases of "juvenile depravity" in which the inspiring motive has been the desire to get within the walls of a reformatory, life therein having been glorified by some ex-resident. Good and regular diet, comfortable surroundings and a course of a life in which ordinary school tasks are pleasantly diversified by manual work and reasonable recreation, have their attractions for boys to whom these things are usually unknown. When the fact that they are to be had in the Yerrowada Reformatory school is understood among the native gamins of Bombay and other towns in the Presidency, the Magistrates may find themselves confronted by juveniles seriously requesting to be sent to Yerrowda. For the present, however, the school is somewhat over crowded. There is accommodation only for 120 boys, the average number in the institution during the past year was in excess of that total, and many applications for the admission of boys had to be refused. Therefore, if a larger school has not to be built, Magistrates will be compelled to decline requests from boys anxious to join the happy community at Yerrowda, except in special cases. It is to be noted also that Government have ordered that no juvenile first offenders convicted of a petty offence is to be sent to a reformatory if he is under parental or other legal control. At the begining of last year there were 129 boys in the Yerrowda Reformatory, 28 were admitted during the twelve months and 34 discharged, leaving 123 in the establishment at the end of the year. In regard to the effect of the school training on the boys discharged, inquiries in respect of 28 of them show that sixteen are engaged in useful occupations, one is living with his parents, seven have not been traced, in reference to three, no report has been received, and two have been re-convicted. Although various trades are taught in the school the majority of the boys on leaving do not follow the industries they have learned. Out of the thirty-three discharged only three were afterwards found employed in the trade which they had acquired in the institution these being carpenters. Statistics regarding the boys discharged during the last three years show that only about half have been traced and of these seven have been re-convicted, six are described as of bad character, thirteen are following the trade taught them in the school, and fifteen are occupied in other industries. The percentages of re-convicted youths, bad characters and untraced boys are not considered satisfactory. Arrangements which are being made to find employment for discharged boys in Government workshops and other places, should, however, have good results, while the native army provides a field for these lads that might be more freely taken advantage of. That the boys are well cared for in the school is shown by the attention bestowed on the effects of diet and work on their physical development. Out of a total of 123 boys, 120 had gained in weight at the end of the year, three had remained stationary, while not one had lost weight. A commendable improvement is about to be made in the clothing of the boys, the idea being to remove from the school the appearance of prison life in accordance with the policy adopted some time ago; and for the same reason the peons are no longer to be garbed like policeman. The industrial side of the institution is represented in the annual report by manufacturing work done to the value of Rs. 2,112, and the growing of agricultural produce to the value of Rs. 558. On the manufactures, which included book binding, carriage building and repairing, furniture making and so on, there was a profit of Rs. 281. The profit on the agricultural operations was Rs. 295; the total financial gain as the result of the boys' industry, being Rs. 577. An impetus to floriculture was given by the Flower Show at Poona last year in which the boys of the School competed. The training given to the lads combines technical and ordinary school work. Under arrangements recently sanctioned every youth in the school has to pass thorough a complete manual course, and it is calculated that in two years' time every boy in the institution will have had a sound preliminary training of hand and eye to enable him to start in any industrial capacity. This is in fulfillment of the scheme devised under the direction of the present Director of Public Instruction, by which the Reformatory has been changed from a penal establishment into an institution resembling the Industrial Schools in England.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE most sensible resolution the Improvement Trust ever adopted was that which threw its meetings open to reporters. The Trust doubtless does not think so, at present, but it will by and bye. On Tuesday, for example, the Trust received material assistance from the gentlemen of the sharp-pointed pencil in exposing the manner in which the Municipality blocks their way. For that assistance tney should be thankful. A body entrusted with public business should court publicity, and indubitably would if it had the consciousness of its own efficiency. The public is entitled to know even more than it does, not less, of what the Trust is doing. If the doors had not been opened, the public would never have suspected that there are members on the Board who endeavour to check it in its wild career, who have an eye to public interests and do not merely endeavour to hit upon the readiest means of filling up open spaces. We are glad to see the new General, Sir James Willcocks, who comes to us with an impartial mind, has already raised a protest against the spoliation of Marine Lines. Unfortunately it comes too late, for the plots which might have been covered with nice bungalows at reasonable intervals, are now little less crowded than Mody Bay, and as Mr. Wacha remarked, in a few years the locality will become a slum, albeit a slum of a superior and respectable character. Sir James Willcocks plainly told his colleagues that a day would come when Bombay would have no cause to bless the Trust. And he was right. Indeed the day has already come, and Bombay has cause to "bless" not only the Government which brought the Trust into being, but the Government which refused to restrict its powers. That portion of the public compelled to live in the Fort fully endorses the remark of Mr. Wacha that the Trust has rendered permanent mischief to the Southern Fort and the Esplanade, and re-echoes his sentiment that the sooner that authority got rid of the idea of making money at all hazards the better. The manner in which it has permitted the Students' Quarters in Wellington Lines to be built up is sufficient evidence that making money at all hazards is the main object the Board has in view, and the reckless destruction of trees in the neighbourhood of the new buildings is proof positive that artistic improvement is a subject never for a moment contemplated. When the spoliation of the Fort has been completed we may perhaps find it give some attention to the overcrowded native quarters, the ostensible object for which it was brought into being.

A SMART shower of rain fell in Bombay about two o'clock yesterday morning.

MAJOR-GENERAL HILL, Inspector-General of Volunteers, has completed his first annual report, and submitted it to the higher military authorities at Simla.

THE Universities Commission are working at high pressure in Simla, in order to complete their labour by the end of the current month. Their report should at least be in the printer's hands by then, in spite of the mass of evidence they have had to consider.

THE first telegrams of the Monsoon season from the Seychelles, Mauritius, and Zanzibar, are expected to reach the Meteorological Department, Simla, at the end of this week. Meanwhile, if the "Times of Ceylon" is to be believed, the south-west monsoon is in advance of the telegrams; for the issue of that journal of May 7th states that the south-west winds had already set in and steamers arriving in Colombo reported monsoon weather off the coast.

COLONEL H. THOMSON, C. B., Principal Veterinary Officer in India, will complete his five years' tenure on June 1st, but the Home authorities have not yet nominated his successor; and with the heavy demands upon the Department on account of the war in South Africa, they may be unable to retire him. To meet the emergency, an extension of his appointment will probably be granted to Colonel Thomson, who has done excellent work in India with a Staff which has been very short-handed since the autumn of 1899.

IN connection with the rearmament of the volunteers in India with the 303 rifle, there seems no good reason, says the "Pioneer," why a number of the best corps, such as those of the big railways, should not receive their weapons within the next few months. It has been stated that the whole of the native army will have got their rifles by July; but there are six battalions which might well be left with their Martinis until next year, thus making between 5,000 and 6,000 Lee-Metfords available for the volunteers, The battalions to which we refer are the six Madras Infantry regiments which are to be mustered out and reconstituted in 1903, if the experiment of converting four regiments now in progress proves satisfactory. Obviously these particular battalions will not be required for active service, whatever may happen: if they were held to be thoroughly efficient, there would be no idea of mustering them out. To issue new Lee-Metford rifles to them, therefore, seems to be quite superfluous. All that need be done is to serve out a few score Lee-Metfords for instructional purposes to sepoys whose services are likely to be retained. The volunteers are very keen to get the new rifle, and picked corps might certainly be rearmed forthwith. For instance the corps which are send as representatives to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, should certainly not be left with Martinis.

EIGHTEEN thousand six hundred and fifteen aliens landed in England last month, two-thirds of the arrivals being on their way to America or other places outside the United Kingdom. Fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-three aliens landed during the corresponding period of last year.

A PAINTER named Thomas Healey was engaged in painting a second-floor window in Sloane-street, London, when he overbalanced himself and fell into the area steps, death being instantaneous. At the inquest it was stated that his attention was taken up with making a cigarette. "Accidental death" was the verdict.

IN Helmstedt three children were playing hide and seek, and two of them, a girl and a boy, got into a chest, the lid of which fell down, and was too heavy for them to open again. When the parents came home they found the little girl dead, while the boy, who showed slight signs of life, was, after some time, brought back to consciousness.

A JOURNAL in Vladivostok states that the Russianising of the Chinese has already begun. The Chinese dealers and merchants in Port Arthur, Chaborovsk, Vladivostok, and other towns make a great point of adding to their family names a Russian ending, besides apeing the Russian dress and manners.

A MEDICAL Commission will shortly proceed to Uganda to investigate the disease of sleeping sickness, which has broken out in the Protectorate. Though this malady has long been known on the West Coast of Africa, it has not hitherto been recorded in Uganda, and its appearance there has excited considerable anxiety. The disease has claimed many victims. It is characterised by a gradually increasing drowsiness, with prostration. In the latter stages the sufferer becomes continuously somnolent, and ultimately unconscious. It is stated that no authentic case of recovery from the established disease has yet been published.

THE COUNTY CRICKET SEASON.

A GLANCE AT CHAMPIONSHIP WEIGHT AND FORM.

By C. B. FRY.

THE County Championship prospectively does not exist: it is foregone to Yorkshire. During the last two seasons Yorkshire has won fifty-five matches and lost one; and, writes Mr. C. B. Fry in the "Daily Express," I rather think the side will be stronger than ever this year. In 1900, George Hirst was not so extraordinarily deadly as in 1901, and in 1901 Haigh was not the bowler he was in 1900. But Haigh, I hear, is now completely sound and fit, so I take it that if Hirst retains the peculiar flight he developed last year, and Rhodes remains just Rhodes, the team will enjoy the services of not two match-winning bowlers, as in each of the last two seasons, but three, and that is a trifle thick.

Last year we other poor devils of counties used to flatter ourselves that if we could only collar and knock off—if, I say—Rhodes and Hirst we might make it hot for the champions; and the year before we played the same hypothetical cricket against Rhodes and Haigh. This year it looks like a triumvirate; which is almost beyond even a cricket "if." They say Ted Wainwright has retired, but somehow I fancy we shall meet, him. But even if the side requires another bowler, it will find one. They can do such things in Yorkshire.

As for the batting, that, too, ought to be stronger than last year. The chances are that Jack Brown and Tunnicliffe will be in better form this year than last, and the rest of them will be just the same. Frank Mitchell was supposed to be gone to Johannesburg. But he is back now, and "will probably assist Yorkshire in a match or two." Wonderful how these one or two matches multiply in such cases. Anyway, Stanley Jackson comes into the side again, the best of all Yorkshire's fine batsmen, and his presence means a deal. Moreover, I have an idea that T. S. Taylor will this year establish himself right near the top of the batting tree; he was one of the very best last year, though his merits were recognised rather by cricketers than by critics, and he is improving.

Then if the batting needs new blood there is—at any rate there was—a gentleman named Washington just outside the team who struck me as fairly conversant with the art of left-hand run-getting. No, on the whole, I do not see much fun for Yorkshire's opponents.

STRUGGLE FOR PLACES.

The competition part of the championship is for second place. Middlesex, Lancashire, and Warwickshire seem to me the three strongest candidates. Middlesex was a safish second last year. In criticising its performances at the end of last summer I mentioned that its programme was rather shorter than most, and was arranged so that the greater number of its matches were late in the season, when the strongest, Middlesex team became available. On consideration, I think the disparagement implied rather unfair, because though the Middlesex programme is short it includes the most formidable opponents; in fact, it includes no "sitters."

That means much: because for most counties nowadays the art of county cricket consists in beating the "sitters," and against the other sort sitting very tight yourself. Middlesex was to have been short of its stand-by batsman, P. F. Warner. But P. F. Warner now arrives home from the Cape, and "will assist his county in one or two matches"—as above. R. E. More, a useful bowler last year, is said to be gone to China. I write "is said" because emigrant cricketers have a way of returning on the bird plan with summer. Against this possible loss Jack Hearne, with a winter's rest instead of a patiala season behind him, is likely to recover his old form. Last summer Albert Trott was out of cricket for some weeks with a damaged hand, an accident unlikely to occur again. So altogether Middlesex promises to play rather stronger than last year.

MIDLANDERS' CHANCES.

Warwickshire owned a very sound side in 1901, and reproduces it: a very difficult side to beat because of its trustworthy batting. Could its bowling press right home, matches would be won in fair numbers. However, as Field and Hargreaves, two of its bowlers, are among the most promising of the day, Warwickshire has a hopeful outlook. Lancashire's prospects are in the balance. If Barnes proves a great bowler, and if A. C. MacLaren remains with his county and maintains his Australian form then Lancashire will be distinctly stronger than last year, and ought to find itself second on the final list. Even if MacLaren migrates to Hampshire, Lancashire should do at least as well this season as last, for to a team otherwise tough in batting the gain of a really first-rate bowler more than compensates for the loss of any batsman.

Moreover, MacLaren was not in good form last season, and was often absent, so the loss of his services ought not to knock his side much below its scoring strength of 1901.

If H. G. Garnett, as is rumoured, will only play occasionally, the batting will need some mending. Still, the county has some wide-awake young players ready to come to the front, notably Hallows and Broughton. Hallows, a plucky left-bander, with fine strokes and a strong vein of hit in him, may easily develop into a top-sawyer.

Perhaps Kent ought to be grouped with the above mentioned as a strong candidate for second place. Kent is undoubtedly a powerful team: it has four good bowlers and a dangerous string of batsmen. But the batting strength is mainly amateur, and is not always available. At full strength it is capable of brilliant achievements, but it is at the same time liable to sudden loss of form and even collapse. By his Australian performances Blaythe seems to have improved in his bowling; if so, the better for Kent. The team was not lucky last season.

LAGGING SURREY.

Surrey may or may not do better this year. The batting is as formidable as usual. Abel and Hayward stand to make as many runs as ever, and they do not stand alone. But I do not see that the weakness in bowling, so evident last season, is to be mended. Lockwood, I hear, is fitter than he was last year, but he cannot bowl both ends. The bowling lacks variety, and there appears to be no rising talent of much value. Surrey just now needs not a good, but a very good bowler.

Sussex has a couple of new left-hand bowlers qualified, but I do not see much chance of our improving upon our last two seasons. We are not a weak team in any department now, but we need a successful fast bowler. We have had to work very hard for our improved position in the championship table. Nottingham I fancied last year, but my anticipations were not justified. Wass, who gave such promise of becoming a fine fast bowler, did not train on, and the batting proved variable and uncertain. But Nottingham breeds cricket, and may take a big jump upwards at any time.

Leicestershire's cricket is much better than people think. The team is by no means weak, and has the makings of quite a fine one. Gloucestershire is chiefly Jessop and good fielding, but there is more merit in its cricket than its place on the list might suggest.

WHICH WILL BE LAST.

Somersetshire, short of bowling, and sometimes, very strong in batting, may beat any team in a particular match, but is scarcely likely to maintain consistency sufficient for a high place. Hampshire, with A. C. MacLaren, may do as well as last year, but is very short of bowling; Llewellyn is a fine bowler, but for the other end Barton appears the only support. There is nothing to suggest more brilliant prospects for Worcestershire and Derbyshire.

As regards their positions in the competition, there may be considerable shuffling up or down among the weaker counties. For to all but the sound teams the loss of a player or two for test-match purposes may mean a lost match or two that might have been drawn; and losses are terribly momentous to teams that cannot hope for many wins.

The coming season probably will not produce any very interesting developments in county cricket. There was a tendency last year and the year before, among some of the teams to forget the championship, and play more for pleasure and the match. This tendency is, to my mind, very much in the right direction, and deserves enthusiastic encouragement.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DISASTER AT MARTINIQUE.

RESCUE OF SURVIVORS.

THE ERUPTION AT ST. VINCENT.

ANOTHER CATASTROPHE THREATENED.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The King of Italy has given one thousand pounds to the relief of the sufferers at Martinique.

Danish and French cruisers have picked up 3,000 refugees along the coast, mostly horribly burned, and conveyed them to Fort de France.

The Colonial Secretary at Barbadoes has arrived at Martinique with 700 tons of stores and some doctors and nurses.

The sole survivors at St. Pierre were the thirty rescued by the French cruiser Sachet, and eighteen of them have since died and eight are dying.

Some houses on the outskirts of St. Pierre were found intact, but the inmates were dead.

Latest unofficial news from St. Vincent states that 1,600 perished there.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Dillon urged Mr. Balfour to propose a vote for the sufferers by the West Indian calamity. Mr. Balfour said that there was no precedent for such a vote, but every assistance would be given on the spot.

LATER.

It is now estimated that the deaths at St. Vincent number 2,000, mostly Caribs.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ST. PIERRE.

IN THE TWINKLING OF AN EYE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, the 12th instant, states :—

The Martinique disaster absorbs attention here to the exclusion of all other subjects. The latest telegrams from St. Vincent indicate that a similar catastrophe is feared in that island also. It is probable that a Mansion House Relief Fund will be opened.

A "Times" telegram states that St. Pierre was destroyed in the twinkling of an eye. A whirlwind of steam, boiling mud and fire swept over the city and roadstead.

The streets are paved with dead.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE WEEK'S CAPTURES OF BOERS.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Lord Kitchener wires that the week's captures of Boers amount to 817 including 360 taken in Ian Hamilton's drive. This reduces Delarey's forces by 860 in two months.

Commandants Botha and Wessels, besides other leaders, have left Harrismith for the meeting at Vereeniging.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

THE FINAL DISCUSSION.

BOER LEADERS AT THE RENDEZVOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" cabling to-day, says:—

There is now every reason to hope that the peace negotiations are advancing rapidly to a sucessful issue.

The final discussion of the terms of surrender was to have taken place at Vereeniging on May 25, but already the enemy's leaders are assembling at that rendezvous.

Generals Wessels, Louis Botha, and several others passed thorugh Harrismith on Monday.

The prospects of peace are regarded most hopefully here.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DUAL ALLIANCE.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

President Loubet and M. Delcasse have started for Russia.

THE CORN TAX.

SIR W. HARCOURT'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

A prolonged debate has taken place in the Commons on Sir W. V. Harcourt's Amendment to the Finance Bill for omitting the Corn Tax.

The Amendment was rejected by 296 against 188.

DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

REMISSION OF TAXES.

Arrears of taxes amounting to 120 million roubles due from the Russian peasants have been remitted owing to the prevailing distress.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

THE OCCUPATION OF CHANTABOOM.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Lord Lansdowne, replying to Lord Lamington in the Lords with reference to the continued occupation of Chantaboom, explained the French allegations regarding Siam's non-fulfilment of the convention, and said it was impossible for Great Britain to decide which was right.

The occasion was not one for representations, but His Majesty's Government would rejoice to see the difficulties in that quarter composed and Chantaboom restored to its legitimate owner.

[In 1893 a quarrel occurred between Siam and France and Siam was compelled to pay an indemnity, renounce all claim to territory east of the Mekong and to submit to certain conditions regarding the administration on its western bank. Chantaboom which was occupied by the French as a guarantee for the fulfilment of the treaty to which Siam assented in 1893, is important in that it gives access to the provinces of Angkor and Battambong which were once provinces of Cambodia.]

THE NEW MARKET STAKES.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The following is the result of the race for the Newmarket Stakes :—

Ard Patrick	1
Fowling Piece	2
Royal Lancer	3

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CHINESE EXPORT DUTIES.

TEA TAX REDUCED.

LONDON, MAY 14.

China has decided on the immediate reduction of the export duty on tea, roughly equivalent to half penny per pound.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

A RUTHLESS MASSACRE.

Yuanshikai's troops encountered 3,000 rebels and killed 1,000 of them.

The end of the engagement resembled a ruthless massacre. All the wounded were killed.

THE SHIPPING TRUST.

FEELING IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

A cablegram to the "Englishman," states :—

The feeling against Morganization in England is steadily growing. The latest suggestion is that there should be a reenactment of the Navigation Laws or some analogous measure if the British Mercantile Marine is to be preserved.

In the meanwhile the "Liverpool Journal of Commerce" makes the startling announcement that Mr. Pierpont Morgan has concluded an arrangement with the Manchester Ship Canal Co., the details of which it is not at liberty to disclose.

MR. LITTLE'S OPINION.

TO GAIN EARLIER INFORMATION OF STORMS.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY OR CABLE?

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

An interesting correspondence between the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Local Government and the Meteorological Reporter to the Bengal Government, regarding the steps which should be taken to give earlier information than can at present be obtained of the formation of cyclones in the Bay of Bengal is published. Mr. Little, the Meteorological Reporter, is clearly of the opinion that if there had been telegraphic communication with the Andaman Islands he would have been aware of the storm which burst upon Sand Heads and Hooghly at the end of last November, probably three days earlier than was possible under existing conditions. The advantage of a cable to the Andaman Islands is therefore considered of supreme importanee. Wireless telegrayhy would no doubt, be equally useful, but the fear that it would fail in stormy weather is considered an insuperable objection. If, however, wireless telegraphy could be worked with certainty over sea distances of 500 miles in cyclonic weather, then its introduction between the Andaman Islands and the mainland would, Mr. Little thinks, be of the greatest value for storm-warning purposes. In the meanwhile information which the port officers, superintendents of observatories or observers at coast stations gives, might, Mr. Little suggests, be considerably increased and he recommends that any assistance which Government may be inclined to give in establishing a system of wireless telegraphy, should be in the direction of furthering experiments, at the head of the bay over comparatively short but probably lengthening distances. The advice of the Director-General of Telegraphs has been asked on this particular point.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

MAY NOT VISIT INDIA FOR THE CORONATION.

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The following appears in the Simla news letters received by the last mail :—It points to an improbability of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales coming to India this winter for the Coronation assemblage at Delhi, although his Majesty the King has decided they shall visit India before the termination of Lord Curzon's reign.

THE CYCLONE DAMAGE.

RAILWAY BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

The railway between Hyderabad and Karachi has been breached by the washing away of a bridge by to-day's cyclone.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

Plague seems to be going down everywhere but in the Punjab, and even there a great decrease is taking place. The figures for last week published to-day show a reduction from 15,748 to 11,312 in the grand total of deaths; Punjab reporting 9,192 against 12,324 in previous seven days, while the whole of the rest of India returns 2,420 against 3,414 in the preceding week.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT MORRIS.

The death in London is reported of Lieutenant Morris, 45th Sikhs, who went home on sick leave last year.

THE CYCLONE.

HAS BROKEN UP—LITTLE RAIN.

An interruption of the wires has prevented particulars of the cyclone which passed over Karachi this morning from coming through from that station subsequent to its crossing but information from other stations shows that it has since traversed Rajputana and entered the Punjab, breaking up to a large extent on the way and giving very little rain. The largest amounts recorded being half an inch each at Hyderabad (Sind) Ahmedabad, and Mount Abu.

THE RIOT AT MAYMYO.

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The Burma Company of Sappers have been sent back from Maymyo to Mandalay where the trial by the civil authorities of the recent riot case will be held. Until this trial has taken place, no further action by the military authoritier will, of course, be possible.

THE MYSORE GOLD CASE.

EVIDENCE OF EXPERTS.

BANGALORE, MAY 14.

In the sponge gold case, yesterday, counsel for the prosecution examined expert witnesses. Mr. Pritchard, reduction officer of the Mysore Gold Mining Company, said, in cross-examination, that he could not state that the gold in question was the produce of the Kolar Mines.

Dr. Smeeth, Chief Inspector of Mines, and Geologist, Mysore State, said there were certain peculiarities present in Kolar gold, by which it could be differentiated from the gold of other mines. The gold in this case had been examined and analysed by him, and he arrived at the conclusion that it came from the Kolar Gold fields. The peculiarities found in the same tally with those of Kolar gold in general and in particular with pieces of sponge gold seized or confiscated in criminal cases in Kolar, and sent to him for analysis. He had strong reason for believing that the gold in the case is Kolar gold, owing to the presence of zinc in it. This was very uncommon in other Indian gold.

Cross-examined, witness said he had no experience of Indian mines or of gold other than those of Kolar. He had heard of a caste called jaldars, or gold washers, but knew nothing about them.

The defence produced several pieces of gold, having the appearance of spooge gold. Witness had analysed these also. They were made up from bar gold, and gold filings. Analysis showed them to contain zinc.

The Magistrate cautioned counsel for the defence against filing these exhibits, as they might be confiscated.

Counsel replied he would make a similar kind of sponge gold in the Court.

Both the accused were formally charged under sections 411, 414 and 109, 114 and remanded in custody, application for bail being refused.

The defence is fixed for the 26th instant.

THE OVER-DUE STEAMERS.

A LIFE-BUOY PICKED UP.

CAMORTA REGARDED AS LOST.

RANGOON, MAY 14.

The steamers Chupra, from Cochin, and the Balimba, from the Madras coast ports, arrived here last night and this morning, respectively. Both report that they saw no trace of the missing Camorta and Hermod.

The wreckage found by the Meanatchy near the Alguada Reef is described as being composed of pine or oak, and it is, therefore, argued that it probably forms a part of the Hermod's hull, and not of the Camorta, whose decks are built of teak.

The Port Officer at Rangoon has received a telegram from Bassein, giving the following particulars of the wreckage washed up on the western shore of Diamond Island :—One case, supposed to contain shafting; one boat, painted black on the outside, lead color inside and with white trimmings, one coal basket, and some planks painted white.

From these traces the loss of the Camorta is regarded as a certainty.

A life-buoy of the Camorta has been picked up by the s. s. Chilka near the Krishna Light-house.

THE BOMBAY-POONA TRAIN SERVICE.

POONA, MAY 14.

From the 20th instant some important changes in the running of trains from Bombay to Poona will come into force. The down south-east passenger train which now leaves Bombay at 7-40 will be converted into a Poona passenger train to leave Victoria Terminus at 6-50 a.m. and arrive at Poona at one in the afternoon instead of 2-35. The down passenger train leaving Bombay at 11-20 a.m. will leave at 9-45 as the south-east passenger train, and will arrive at Poona at 2-56 p.m. instead of 5-45 and will leave Poona at 4-50 p.m. and arrive at Raichur at 10-25 next morning.

THE YOUNG MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

OOTACAMUND, MAY 14.

The assumption of administration by the young Maharajah of Mysore has been fixed for the 8th August next. His Excellency the Viceroy, will honor the occasion by his presence, and will inaugurate the auspicious event.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Wright has been appointed Quartermaster 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Captain Walters from 26th has been appointed second-in-command of the 24th Baluchistan Infantry, and Major Jacob and Captain Parker second-in-command 24th and second-in-command pro tem., respectively, of the 26th Baluchistan Infantry.

It is now probable the six regiments instead of five will be sent to China, but the selections have not yet been announced.

It is understood that the new warrant for the Army Veterinary Department is likely to be made applicable to India with effect from the 1st ultimo.

Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary to Sir Robert Law, Commanding Forces, Bombay, succeeds Lieut.-Colonel Couchman as Assistant Adjutant-General, Mandalay.

Second Lieutenant Butler, 3rd Brahmans, joins the Guides Cavalry.

Though no definite orders have yet been issued on the subject in India, it is understood that Infantry officers proceeding on service will hereafter carry a carbine and a small quantity of pouch ammunition, instead of a sword and revolver.

Lieutenant-Colonel Couchman, A. A.-G., Mandalay District, is appointed second-in-command, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry and ordered to proceed to South Africa

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

MARSEILLES, MAY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Reiva left homewards this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. V. Florio, which left Bombay on the 26th April arrived at Naples on the 13th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene from Trieste left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the afternoon of the 13th inst. and is due here on or about the 24th inst.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 14th instant via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-4
3 per cent. Rents	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-2
Bar Silver	23 11-16

HOCKEY.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OLD BOYS vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A hookey match between these teams was played yesterday evening on the Cooperage, before a large attendance of onlookers. The Old Boys had all the best of the play and won by four goals to nil.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipal Office. In the absence of Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. T. W. Cuffe was called to the chair. Among those present were Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., and Mr. H. G. Gell.

PUBLIC LIGHTS IN BOMBAY.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner, dated the 5th instant :—"I have the honour to state for the information of the Standing Committee that the work of lighting and maintaining the incandescent gas lamps in the several Municipal Markets and at the Bomonji Wadia Fountain during the year 1902-1903 has been entrusted to Mr. A. Mahler at a rate of Rupee one per lamp per mensem. Tenders were invited and Mr. Mahler's was the only offer received. The cost of lighting and maintaining the lamps in the Markets will be met from the Market Lighting Grant and that for lighting the Bomonji Wadia Fountain clock from the Gas Lighting Grant. I hope to obtain better terms next year when the period of the present contract expires.

The letter was recorded.

SUPPLY OF METER FITTINGS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 5th May, with regard to the supply of Water-Works fittings. It was as follows :—"I have the honour to state, that, in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of meter fittings, galvanized iron pipe fittings, cast-iron pipes, lead pipes, India rubber sheets and pig lead, one tender has been received from Messrs. John Fleming and Company and on tabulation it works out at Rs. 10,887-5-6 as per accompanying tabulated statement which please return. As the tender compares favourably with the Office estimate and as the tenderers agree to give one per cent. discount if the whole contract is given to them, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance."

The sanction asked for was granted.

STORM-WATER DRAINS IN SANKLI STREET.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner reporting the receipt of five tenders for construction a storm-water drain in Sankli Street, the lowest being for Rs. 9,858 received from Messrs. Athavale Vaidya and Co. The highest tender was for Rs. 16,105 and was received from Mr. Kanji Bhanji. As recommended by the Commissioner the Committee sanctioned the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Athavale Vaidya and Co., at rates aggregating Rs. 9,858 plus Rs. 1,172 for road repairs and Rs. 1,583 for contingencies and supervision.

BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.

The Committee recorded the report of Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, on Bombay water-supplies for the month of April, he reported. "There was a marked increase in the amount of vegetable organic matter in the water of the Tulsi Lake as compared with the preceding month. The unfiltered water, as delivered at Malabar Hill, had a slight yellow colour and some smell, i.e., some deterioration in quality had taken place during the passage of the water along the main. The Tansa and Vehar waters have not appreciably altered in quality since the preceding month except for some increase in the numbers of Bacteria present."

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE DELHI DURBAR.

The King this year, and in future, is to have two official birthdays, a hot-weather birthday and a cold-weather one, says "The Patter." On Nov. 9, the real anniversary of the day on which he was born, the King's birthday will be celebrated in India and all other tropical possessions of Great Britain, and it is so far as Calcutta is concerned, sure to be the date on which the festivities of the cold-weather season will begin. It is very hot by the Hughli in November, but Anglo-Indians always believe that the thermometer is going to fall rapidly some weeks before it really drops to any appreciable extent, and they make excuses for the warmth of the month to globe-trotters, assuring them that the heat is quite unusual for the time of year. The King's English birthday is to fall at the close of May, and will supply the holiday which was always kept in all garrisons on Queen Victoria's birthday. This year it will prolong the Whitsuntide holidays pleasantly. There has always been a merry-making day connected with Royalty at the end of May, for the day of the Restoration of Charles II., on the 29th, used to be kept with due ceremony, until it went the way of Guy Faux Day and other out-of-date feasts.

Lord Curzon is probably at this time the man whose name the German Emperor would write in a confession-book opposite the query, "If not yourself, who would you be?"; for he is planning the most glorious pageant the world will ever have seen and the Kaiser, as the "metteur en scene par excellence of the rulers of the earth, must envy the Viceroy of India his great opportunity. Lord Curzon has reputation in India of upholding to the utmost the the dignity of the office of Viceroy, and this winter's assemblage at Delhi—when the King in full Durbar is to be declared Emperor of India by the Viceroy—will surpass in gorgeousness and impressiveness that wonderful gathering when Queen Victoria became Kaiser-i-Hind. The borders of India have spread wide since Lord Lytton sat on the gilded Chair of State, and Upper Burmah and a dozen smaller States have been lapped round by the red rim on the map since the silver trumpets last sounded by the City of the Moguls. Delhi stands on a great plain, studded here and there by ruins of older cities still, and there is unlimited space round it for camping-grounds. If ten or fifteen square miles are insufficient, twenty will be available without disturbing any inhabitants except the snakes and birds and monkeys which live in the old tombs.

There is to be a show of jewels and elephants at this Durbar such as the world has never seen before. It may seem curious to couple together gems and the great beasts of burden, but the people of India count a Maharajah's wealth by the precious stones he has stored in his Toshi Khana and by the number of elephants he can put into a State procession. Many of the biggest gems and the most celebrated necklaces in the world are now in India. One of the finest diamond necklaces that the Empress Eugenie used to wear is possessed now by a Sikh Maharajah, and there are a dozen other strings of precious stones which Indian Princes now wear with a European history attached to them. It will be interesting to see whether Lord Curzon will revive the old glories of the Governor-General's elephant procession. There used to be lines at Barrackpore, a station on the Hughli for the State elephants, and, when the Governor-General went on his State progress, he swung along the road on a great tusker, and entered the cities riding in a worked silver howdah, with his train of following elephants all with painted foreheads, trappings of silver and gold and gay stuffs, and howdahs shining with the precious metals. The railways destroyed the glory of the elephant procession, and the saloon took the place of the howdah. The State elephants died or were given over to the Commissariat or to the Artillery to drag the great guns, and now the most glorious of the howdahs and the ivory of the finest tusker of all the train of mammoths past and gone stand in the hall of the Viceregal Lodge at Simla. I should fancy that Lord Curzon will be likely to revive old glories and to call up from Bengal and Burmah some of the finest elephants that the Government possesses, in order that the "Lat Sahib" shall not be outshone by any of the tributary chiefs.

A Club for the men of the Colonial contingents sent to England to take part in the Coronation pageants is to be established in some central position in London—Dover Street, most probably—and the men will find there, reading and writing-rooms and a dining-hall. There is to be no entrance-fee or subscription, and the troopers are to be made thoroughly at home, a few bedrooms being kept ready for men who are on pass and enable to get back at night to the Alexandra Palace, where the Colonial troops are to be quartered. Londoners, knowing their city as they do, can scarcely understand the helplessness of a Colonial spending a long day in town. He has no Club, as a rule, to go to, and when he is tired and thirsty and leg-weary, the only place that he knows of where he can sit down and rest and slake his thirst is one of the numerous bars and saloons that hold out attractions to him. The proposed Club will be a most valued resting-place for our friends from "down under" and Canada; the funds to establish it are to be partly found from a Government grant, and there should be no difficulty in obtaining from Clubmen by subscription any additional sum needed to give our guests every comfort in their Club.

THE GRAND DUKE BORIS.

AN EXPRESSION OF ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

His Excellency Lord Northcote has received a communication from the Russian Consul in Bombay in which M. de Klemme conveys the expression of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Boris's acknowledgments of the efforts made by the Bombay officials concerned, to make His Imperial Highness' visit to the Presidency comfortable and agreeable.

The Grand Duke cordially expresses his acknowledgments of the hospitality extended to him by many influential residents in Bombay.

AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY.

THE CASE OF THE PRINCESS RADZIWILL.

It is curious how sometimes the same woman is able to exercise a strange if not sinister influence on the careers of several men. Writes Mr. T. P. O'Connor in "M. A. P." There is a grand passion; and then there is a separation amid much tumultuous scandal; and then there is a tragedy—a grim suicide or a sudden death or the obscuring for ever of some brilliant and promising personality and career; and you imagine that the woman who has played the part in the tragedy will disappear into everlasting night and never be heard of again. And then an interval of a few years and once more there is the murmur, and then there come the open whispers of some new drama; and at once one of the old "dramatis personæ" of the other tragedy turns up, and once again plays something of the same enigmatic part. Such is the case of the Princess Radziwill. She is a Pole by birth—a woman connected with the greatest and noblest families of both Russia and Germany. If she appeared in St. Petersburg, she would have the right to sit with the old aristocratic races that are almost on the steps of the throne; if she visited Berlin she would find her daughter married to a Prince—and the grandson of Blucher—the historic old soldier who helped to decide the still trembling destinies of Europe in the battle of Waterloo. If she went to Paris she might find in some "salon" the brilliant picture of her which has been drawn by Benjamin Constant—the great portrait painter whose pencil Emperors and Kings, Empresses and Queens are too flattered to be allowed to employ. Perhaps, also, if one were to stroll up and down the Rue de la Paix, one might see unknowingly in the brilliant shop-windows of that street of jewellers some of the precious stones which once graced the neck of the Princess, and were part of the barbaric splendour of one period of her existence, and marked the recklessness and the squalid shifts of another epoch.

A METEORIC WOMAN.

The Princess Radziwill is the daughter of Count Rzewuski, a Polish nobleman, and of the Countess Dashkoff his wife—one of the best of Russian names. She married when she was a girl Prince Augustin Radziwill, a member of a Prussian family which figures in the annals for centuries of Prussian development and stands among the best and most ancient of the country. By him she has had three children; and one of them is the wife of Prince Blucher. Dazzlingly beautiful, clever, full of that incessant movement and intoxicating "go" which make up the fascinating woman who rules the hearts and the minds and the wills of men, and devoured by all the ambitions—the ambition to rule in love, in politics, in finance—in short, turbulent and fascinating, beautiful in face, and daring and resourceful in mind; she was a woman to inspire grand passions and to inspire them in the grand.

THE PRINCESS AND SKOBELEFF.

She is believed to have been the hidden spring of that obscure tragedy in which Skobeleff went down. I suppose people already begin to forget Skobeleff; and there is, indeed, a generation who have never heard his name. To us of middle age, however, he was an entrancing figure. He was the wild, fearless, beautiful young knight who led the troops of Russia in the worst moments of the war with Turkey; he himself was at the head of the column on that awful day when the frontal attack on Plevna laid some eight thousand Russian soldiers in the dust; he it was whose plume, like that of Henry of Navarre in the old French wars, rose and fell, rose and fell, but always led when the awful slaughter of the fight was at its worst. Indeed, Skobeleff was more like the creation of a Wagner than a real human being, or like some survival of the age of mythical demi-gods, half man, half divinity. He was tall, very finely moulded; had features of dazzling beauty, while his courage was of that supreme kind that stood out in relief even in an army of brave men, solitary and unattainable, indestructible. And to complete the picture it should be added that he was a dandy of dandies, loved the finest of fine linen, and could spend hours over his looking-glass even in the midst of a campaign.

BEFORE PLEVNA.

MacGahan, the great war correspondent, gave two picture of him on that dreadful day of Plevna which remain in my memory, though it is more than a quarter of a century since I read them. In the first Skobeleff appeared to him in the midst of the battle, and he was a picture of all the horrors of war; blood on his sword twisted out of all shape, his face black with powder and red with blood, his eyes straining with the frenzy of battle, of horror, of grief and rage over the deaths of all his men and the failure of the attack, and his clothes a mass of torn tatters and almost filthy rags. And then that same evening, sleeping in the tent of Skobeleff, MacGahan was awakened in the middle of the night, and was astounded to see Skobeleff before the glass, with a new and brilliant uniform, his hair carefully curled, his hands manicured, his beard trimmed, even perfume scattered over his face and his clothes. And then in a few moments more came a third transformation; the perfumed dandy threw himself on his camp bed, and burst into a wild flood of passionate tears, crying over his poor men, whose corpses lay in thousands on the unconquered ramparts of Plevna.

SKOBELEFF'S DOOM.

Here was a soldier to lead men any where, and to inspire them with his own desperate courage and—for he was still young—Skobeleff seemed to have anything and everything before him. And then, without warning, a brief Reuter's telegram announced to the world that the young hero was dead; not a detail was added; he was dead—that was all. The Russian censor was able to close hermetically the columns of the Press of Russia against even the wild clamour of reports, passionate demands for the truth and all the other furious sounds that raged through Moscow; and the journals of the rest of Europe could only give vague guesses. The death was violent and sudden, that was certain; but where and how it took place—whether in his own house or in some of the subterranean and sinister haunts of vice that underlie the smooth surface of our town life—all that has never yet been told.

DE BLOWITZ'S VERDICT.

But now M. de Blowitz, in an article in a French paper, lifts a little bit of the curtain and tells us that the cause of the tragedy was the very Princess Radziwill who at this moment lies in a gaol in Cape Town on a charge of vulgar though gigantic swindling. Skobeleff (writes M. de Blowitz in the "Matin"), was madly in love with the Princess; but she, for some reason or other, resolved to break off the association; he told her she had passed sentence of death on him. Men say these things, and usually seek after a decent interval other distractions and sip from other flowers; but Skobeleff was of the reckless type with whom act and world are the same, and two days after this stormy interview he was dead—under those circumstances of horror and mystery to which I have alluded. This was a terrible awakening for Princess Radziwill, and for some years her life was hidden from the world under the dark shadow in which remorse veiled her.

TALKINGS MR. RHODES.

Then came a return to life and hope, and with these things the old desire for conquest. Mr. Rhodes was for years the lodestar of every woman in the world who had an adventurous disposition and the greed for power and money; and his reputation as a woman-hater was probably due to his attempts to escape the always pursuing figure of the female lover of adventure or money or power. Where so many women had failed, Princess Radziwill—with all the scalps of so many infatuated admirers of so many lands—resolved to conquer, and thus began a chase on her part—in which she was ever the pursuer, and Mr. Rhodes, poor man, was now and then the prey, trapped and helpless, and usually the fleeing and terrified victim, seeking escape anywhere.

In the intervals the Princess paid occasional visits to her relatives at St. Petersburg, and, armed with shares in South Africans, was able to dazzle even the luxurious and the spendthrift of that luxurious and spendthrift capital by the sumptuosity of her display. And then again, she was on her way to South Africa. Once in South Africa, her turbulence filled the colony. She insisted on publishing a newspaper devoted to the glory of Mr. Rhodes. She lived in fine style, and there were plenty of people found ready to believe that the granite heart of the Colossus had at last been conquered; and that the Princess might become his wife—when the other husband in far-off Germany had been brought to reason. But poor Mr. Rhodes was foreign to these designs, apparently sickened of the constant pursuit; and it is said that on one occasion he changed his ship simply because his haunting and pursuing spirit was found to have made herself a fellow-passenger on the vessel originally chosen by him.

THE END OF THE STORY.

And then came the climax to the story. Mr. Rhodes found himself responsible for bills, first of a comparatively small amount, then of larger amounts until, in the end, he found that he was responsible for at least £40,000. He was one of the most generous of men; but what man can make himself responsible for the infinite extravagances of women? A peer of enormous wealth has been known in our time to meet the bills of even as much as £40,000 rather than bring two great families to the grief and shame of a criminal trial of a woman; but then that was heroic; and this particular peer is known to be princely in everything.

The end of the story of the Princess Radziwill was that Mr. Rhodes resolved to repudiate these bills which were being floated in his name; and even faced the hideous exposure of a petty and squalid trial. And perhaps here is partly the secret of the poor man's early death. He was doomed to die of course, in any case at an early age; he saw that himself twenty or thirty years ago, and he saw it so clearly that he often discussed it in the year before his death.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

VARNISHING DAY AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

MUNICIPAL MUSIC.

MRS. LANGTRY IN THE "DEGENERATES."

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Yesterday was varnishing day at Burlington House—varnishing day for the members—the first of three, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and then they have Monday also in common with the whole army of the outsiders. Tuesday in next week the Gallery is given over to be cleaned and swept. Wednesday and the forenoon of Thursday are for the critics; Thursday afternoon for Royal and distinguished visitors. Friday is the private view, Saturday the banquet, and the following Monday, Monday week, "the first Monday in May," the Galleries open to the public. Such are the rules and regulations of the Academy, of which it is an inexorable condition that they alter not. Varnishing day is not with us the gay function that is associated across the water with the "Vernissage." It is for the artists alone. That is a great privilege. So much can be done to a picture in three days, especially when the days have stretched out to the length of the last days in April, and when the eyes, rested by three weeks' cessation from staring at the canvas, are tolerably fresh. The next three days are worth a week in March, and a fortnight in December. There are those who gird at the rights which R.A.'s and A.R.A.'s have reserved to themselves, and this privilege, especially, comes in for much criticism and comment. But there is a view of it that is forgotten. The members are the electors. It is for them to choose who shall fill up the vacancies that arise from time to time amongst the "Immortals." It is essential that they should have the opportunity of studying well and leisurely the works of all potential candidates—not merely of studying, but of considering together and conference up the different canvases. An Academy election is more or less an arranged thing in advance and practically it is, or ought to be, decided for the coming year in the course of the next three days. In old times, 50 years ago or more, painters were much more chummy. They were in and out of each other's painting-rooms. They knew much about the coming Academy, even before sending in day. All that is altered now. Many of the artists live, and more of them paint, out of town. The canvases come up to Burlington House from the country, and with the fresh evidence of the progress of the men who are in the running for election since the last exhibition. We must not assume that the seventy members take four days to varnish their own canvases. We may assume that much of the time is given to a careful going-over of the exhibition, to a generous criticism of the good works of the young men coming on, to that kind of consultation which shall explain how votes are cast for the next election. If this is not so, it ought to be so, and if those three days were not given for that purpose, it could not be so. Outsiders should remember this. The best of them will be insiders some day, and will then understand it.

The free municipal concerts, which during the winter have been given to the very poor of Battersea, have been stopped, and unless the matter is vigorously taken up, there is danger that they will be dropped. The London County Council very properly devote a considerable sum to the provision of outdoor music for the people during the summer and early autumn. But it is obvious that this innocent and greatly appreciated recreation is still further needed on winter nights, when out of door amusement is impossible, and when to escape from the streets or from their overcrowded rooms the poor have only too much temptation to seek the public-house. Free concerts of a modest character were given at Battersea during the greater portion of the past winter; and to these, on the principle of "first come, first served," the very poor had a greater chance of admission than those better off, who would probably prefer to pay a small charge for admission rather than to wait their turn at the doors. There were organ recitals and song concerts and so forth, and preparations had also been made for a performance, which had to be dropped, of Handel's "Messiah." That the cost of all this was a mere trifle may be judged by the fact that the total expenses for the winter came to a little over £600. But the Local Government Board auditor, in accordance with his duty, found that although the County Council had the power to spend money upon free music, the Borough Councils had not, and as it would not have been fair to have surcharged the individual members or the Council, the concerts have for the time peremptorily been stopped. Short, therefore, of an Act of Parliament, which at present is very unlikely, the poor of Battersea will henceforward be deprived of a modest entertainment, which has brought joy into many an otherwise joyless life, and undoubtedly made for good from a social and philanthropic point of view. But we scarcely think that Battersea will be willing to accept the situation so helplessly. Surely without appealing to the rates at all there must be a sufficient number of public-spirited men in the district to make up the paltry £600 a year which it seems is all that is required to carry on the affair next winter. There must be employers of labour in the neighbourhood able to put down the whole sum. There should be at least a dozen willing to guarantee the comparatively trifling sum of £50 each. Mr. Lethbridge, who is one of the councillors who have devoted their time and energies to the affair, will doubtless take all the trouble off the hands of the donors if the money is arranged for, but if this comparatively small amount is not forthcoming, it certainly will not be to the credit of the moderately well to do of Battersea. For the fact should be kept in mind that the concerts are for the very poor, who otherwise would have no opportunity at all of listening to such music. The choir is a voluntary one, and most of the executants are unpaid. The affair does not, therefore, compete with legitimate musical enterprise, any more than the open air bands of the London County Council compete with the symphony concerts of the Philharmonic Society.

It is unnecessary to discuss "The Degenerates," as now revived by Mrs. Langtry, on grounds of general merit and interest or as a correct interpretation of the character of any part of modern society; the piece has already taken its place on one side or another in popular esteem, and to judge by the well-filled house and frequent applause that have greeted it on its new appearance it recalls acceptable memories to a considerable section of playgoers. No doubt Mrs. Langtry has been well advised to reproduce a piece in which she has scored one of her most popular successes; once again the part of Mrs. Trevelyan is filled by her to a nicety. Of her supporters, Mr. Aubrey Smith played the Duke of Orme with marked capacity and distinction, while the Sir William and Lady Samarez of Mr. Edward O'Neill and Miss Mabel Hackney are fairly convincing figures. Of the other characters Miss Lily Grundy is unaffectedly charming as Miss Trevelyan, and the ungracious role of Lady Stornoway is made the most of by Miss Dorothy Hammond, though her too conscientious sulkiness really rather justified the criticism of her husband (who, for his part, is over-acted) that he has "married the blooming hump." "Her Good Name," described by Mr. Bernard Espinasse as a "climax in one act," precedes the piece; it is well contrived and well rendered. M. Louis Ganne received an enthusiastic welcome on appearing to conduct his own music for the new ballet at the Alhambra on Monday, and equally enthusiastic applause at its undoubted success. There is nothing particularly "catchy" or striking about the music as a whole, but it goes admirably to the dancing, never hangs fire, and is occasionally original. "In Japan" contains neither dialogue or song, but the acting is so good—particularly on Miss R. Deane's part—that the plot is easy to follow. As the heroine, Dede, Miss Deane perhaps carries off the principal honours, her dancing is extremely pretty and graceful, and she has never looked better. Miss Slack ably sustains the part of the hero, and Miss N. Houghton that of a geisha. The attraction of the ballet is, however, undoubtedly the dresses and the mise en scene generally, which are as good as anything ever yet seen at the Alhambra, and admirably stagemanaged by Mr. Dundas Slater. The rest of the programme—besides the two ballets (for "Gretna Green" is still being performed)—is largely music, and most of it of the highest class. The Sisters Firney give their diving exhibi-

tion, and the "Happy Dustmen" still perform their acrobatic witticisms at a crowded part of the evening.

As a mere matter of curiosity one would greatly like to know for what reason the hanging committee of the Ridely Art Club, whose exhibition opened on Saturday at the Grafton Gallery, have elected to disfigure the walls at their disposal by displaying in the most important position in the main gallery the very worst picture in the collection, the admission of which on any terms whatever is not a little surprising. It is described in the catalogue as a "Lady with a Muff," as to which it is sufficient to say that it resembles nothing so much as a wooden figure out of a child's Noah's Ark, or an article manufactured with scissors out of coloured paste-board. The prominence given to this production is the more unaccountable because the average quality of the exhibits is very far from contemptible. There are a considerable number of quite respectable landscapes and a few really good ones; and one or two portraits of more than average ability. Of the latter, perhaps about the best is Mr. Jack's portrait of Mrs. Edwin Wardle (51) with a white sheepdog at her side. Both the Lady and the dog are capitally painted. But though inferior perhaps in technique to the last mentioned, in some ways Miss Donald Smith's fine full-length picture of Mrs. Pawson (45) is even more attractive. The figure stands in a most graceful and life-like pose at the foot of a handsome stone staircase, dressed in white satin and chiffon with a bunch of pink carnations at the breast. The painting alike of the flesh and of the drapery is admirable, the skill with which the gleam of the satin folds is given in contrast with the transparency of the lighter material being especially noticeable. The same artist exhibits also a smaller portrait of Major-General Sir Coleridge-Grove (56) which though dissimilar both in subject and in treatment displays the same high qualities of workmanship. Mr. Jack's "Doris" (6) though not labelled as a portrait, belongs to the same class, and this picture of a red-coated child seated in a carved oak chair is surpassed by nothing in the exhibition in vigour and character. It is full of life and movement, conspicuously bold both in draftsmanship and colouring. There are no very noticeable pictures of the sea, the most conspicuous being "Our First Line of Defence" (78) by Mr. W. W. Collins. The subject is of interest, as it depicts a fleet of battleships "commencing the gridiron evolution" and proves that the modern man-of-war is susceptible of artistic treatment notwithstanding its inferiority to the old full-rigged line of battle ship in picturesqueness. Mr. Collins has placed his fleet on a strikingly dark blue water the surface of which is barely broken, but the tumble of which is skilfully indicated.

Among the landscapes, none are more worth attention than Mr. Jack's charming "Cottage Garden" (85) in which a snug low-roofed cottage, to which red tiles and thatch lend a delightful touch of colour, nestles beside a group of lofty elms, while the good woman is seen bending low among the cabbages in the foreground. It is a picture full of atmosphere and quiet sentiment expressed in a subtle arrangement of fine shades of colour. In marked contrast, but scarcely if at all inferior, is Mr. Moffat Lindner's "Dordrecht" (203), a picture presenting a fine warm glow of yellow light on water with city buildings showing dimly through mist in the background. A smaller picture by the same artist, "Bosham by Moonlight" (12), should not be overlooked. It is a clever little composition in which the strong light striking on a plain white wall by the water side with the adjoining buildings in deep shadows is made very effective. With it may be compared the much more ambitious painting in the same room by Mr. David Davis called "The old Inn by Moonlight," which is somewhat similar in conception and treatment but without the poetic feeling that confers distinction on Mr. Lindner's work. Mrs. de Crespigny exhibits two pictures which are characteristic specimens of her best work in the style with which she had made us familiar in the last few seasons. Both are scenes on the Thames near West-Minster, and in both the artist has succeeded with her accustomed skil in composing an idyll of the great waterway, in which barges lying idly on the placid stream with the Palace of West-Minster looming through the misty atmosphere under a typical London sky, form the subject matter of the poem.

Little Miss Alma Stencel, who made her English debut at a recital at St. James's Hall on Saturday, is unquestionably a young pianist of the highest promise; although the prematureness of her appearance is equally beyond doubt. She is only just fourteen, and another couple of years under a master capable of developing the high individuality which even now she possesses will assuredly make her a finished artist. At present both physically and intedectually she lacks musical maturity. Nevertheless, Miss Stencel's debut was full of interest, and was, it may be said, attended by a larger assemblage of professional musicians than is usually to be found in a London concert room on a Saturday afternoon. Except that she seemed to miss the delicacy of the minuet movement, she was at her best in Grieg's Sonata in E minor, music which appears to be entirely sympathetic to her. In some not very happy transcriptions of old dance movements by Bach, she also showed a clear cut style and a neat finger. Beethoven, as exemplified in the Ronda a Capriccio, Schumann, whose Romance in F sharp, Op. 26, was played, and Schubert, represented by his Impromptu, Op. 142, are not at present in her line. One of Chopin's studies was, on the other hand, played so neatly that it was encored, and Miss Stencel also gave a skilful performance of some pieces by Liszt, particularly as to two movements from the "Venezia e Napoli." At the close of the recital she was thrice recalled, and a transcription by Herr Mansfeldt, her teacher, of one of Liszt's lieder was performed as an extra piece. It is gratifying to learn that after her recital at Bechstein Hill on May 2 her parents have resolved to take her back to Berlin to complete her education.

The recent disturbances at the theatre in Cork, apropos of the performance of "The Dandy Fifth," have brought to remembrance the following letter written in 1777 by John Philip Kemble from Liverpool to Mrs. Inchbald, the dramatist, which shows on what curiously slender grounds a theatrical riot could be provoked in those days: Our affairs here (Kemble writes) are dreadful. On Monday night we opened our theatre. Before the play began Mr. Younger advanced before the curtain, if possible to prevent any riot, with which he had been publicly threatened for presuming to bring any company to Liverpool who had not played before the King. In vain did he attempt to oratorise. The remorseless villains threw up their hats, hissed, stamped, bawled, did everything to prevent his being heard. After two or three fruitless entreaties, and being saluted with volleys of potatoes and broken bottles, he thought proper to depute Siddons as his advocate, who entered bearing a board large enough to secure his person, inscribed with Mr. Younger's petition to be heard. The rogues would hear nothing, and Siddons may thank his wooden protector that his bones are whole. Mrs. Siddons entered next, and Mrs. Knieveton; mais aussi infortune. Mrs. K. had the misfortune to tumble down in convulsions on the boards; the wretches laughed, and would willingly have sent a peal of shouts after her into the next world loud enough to have burst the gates of destruction. They next extinguished all the lights round the house, then jumped upon the stage, brushed every lamp out with their hats, took back their money, left the theatre, and determined themselves to repeat this till they had another company. "Mrs. Siddons," was, of course, Kemble's sister, the great actress, who, though her brother was than a poor young actor scarcely out of his teens, had (as the Liverpool audience must have been aware), already fulfilled an engagement under Garrick at Drury Lane and achieved in Manchester some brilliant successes. "Siddons" was her young husband, William Siddons, whom she had married some four years before the date of this letter.

The latest mountaineering disaster is reported from Champery. Two young men, a Vaudois named Arthur Iner, aged sixteen, the son of a Lausanne publisher, and a young American, Dalcott Chambers (a missionary's son), left Evionnaz for Champery, going by way of Salvan. As no more was heard of them a number of guides left Salvan in search, and eventually found their dead bodies at the bottom of a gorge in the Encel Pass, above the Bonaveau chalets. It is believed that one of the young men slipped and fell, carrying his companion with him. The bodies will be brought to Champery.

THE HOLY SHROUD AT TURIN.

"A NATURAL PHOTOGRAPH OF CHRIST."

PROFESSOR YVES DELAGE, the well-known zoologist and physicist, has made a startling communication to the Academy of science respecting the relic called "The Holy Shroud of Turin" and preserved in the Cathedral of that city. M. Vignon, Doctor of Science, and M. Colson, assistant professor at the Polytechnic School for Government engineers and artillery officers, have studied the subject, and conducted various experiments in this connection. The result of these researches, Professor Delage stated, goes to show that the imprint on the shroud may be accurately described as a "natural photograph" of the body which was wrapped in it. Furthermore, certain evidence supported the assumption that the shroud is authentic. The remarkable conclusion to which the professor was accordingly led, and one which he stated to be, at all events, worthy of scientific discussion and of further verification, was that the relic bears a "natural photograph" of Christ. The data given by the professor respecting the "Holy Shroud" may be summed up as follows: The relic consists of a linen sheet, yellow in colour, bearing certain reddish brown marks. According to the tradition this is the shroud in which the body of Christ was wrapped, and which is recorded as having been venerated in Constantinople until 1205, when it disappeared, being recovered in 1353. Four years ago the Chapter of the Turin Cathedral allowed the relic to be photographed The negative, on being developed, showed the exact positive image of a corpse. The unavoidable inference was that the marks on the shroud were themselves a negative imprint.

It was this remarkable fact that led the French scientists to commence their researches. They found that the shroud bore a startlingly exact image of a dead body, which had been nailed by the wrists and feet, had borne flagellation by Roman scourge weighted with lead, and had received a thrust in the side, while the head and face showed signs of wounds from thorns and of having been smitten. After due consideration, Dr. Vignon dismissed the hypothesis that the negative image on the linen had been painted by an impostor, on the ground that no mediæval artist could have executed or would have thought of attempting so extraordinarily realistic a presentiment of a corpse, in wich even the drops of blood were of the natural spherical shape, not conventionally designed in the form of tears. The problem, then, was, how could the image have been produced on the linen by natural causes? At this stage Dr. Vignon began the experiments referred to. He found that a corpse shortly after death emits ammoniacal vapours, and that the latter reacted chemically upon oil mixed with essence of aloes, the substance with which the shroud of Christ is recorded to have been impregnated. Dr. Vignon proved that a linen sheet smeared with this oil will reproduce with the exactness of a photograph the imprint of a body giving out the ammoniacal vapours, which permanently dye the linen a reddish brown.

Professor Delage said that Dr. Vignon's experiments were strictly and scientifically conclusive as far as they went. While the further inference that the shroud of Turin bore the image of the body of Christ was not, of course, proved, the possibility of such a "natural photograph" having been produced under circumstances exactly similar to those of the burial of the Saviour was absolutely demonstrated. The Academy took the greatest interest in Professor Delage's communication, but declined, on the ground that the matter was controversial, to follow his suggestion to appoint an official committe to inquire further into the question.

WEST END SHARPERS' CASE.

METHODS OF AN AUSTRALIAN GANG.

Under the Gaming House Act of 1854, D'Arcy Middleton, thirty, described as a contractor; John Cassels or Castles, twenty-five, designated gentleman of York street, St. James' Charles Forrester, 41 called a mining expert and Edward Lovelock, twenty-nine, wool sorter giving an address in Jermyn street, St. James's were brought up in custody, on remand before Mr. Horace Smith, charged with being concerned together in keeping and using a flat at James-street mansions, Buckingham gate, for the purpose of unlawful gaming.

The prisoners, who are Australians, were defended by Mr. Moyses and Mr. Lambert, instructed by Mr. C. F. Appleton.

The case for the prosecution as stated by Mr. Muskett on behalf of the Commissioner of Police, was that the four defendants conspired together to cheat young noblemen and gentlemen of large sums by card-sharping. The flat at Buckingham gate elegantly and most luxuriously furnished, had been in the occupation of Middleton from June of last year. Forrester also resided there, and the other defendant were frequently present. It was alleged that the prisoners—more particularly Lovelock and Cassels—not up in an extravagant way," lounged about the Carlton Hotel and other fashionable public resorts for the purpose of making the acquaintance of young men who could be fleeced at cards. Mr. Meskett said that the victims were usually treated in the first place to ping-pong and billiards, there being tables at the flat for both games, as well as an electrick-organ. The game at cards played was a form of banker, an unlawful game and the police had had many complaints.

Counsel for the accused applied for the bail and stated that Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., would, on a future, occasion, lead for the defence. However suspicious the conduct of the defendants might be thought, it was clear that the young men who went to the flat thought that they would win. At present only one prosecutor had been called.

Detective-Inspector Fuller said the luxurious furniture and appointments of the flat were not wholly paid for. Each of the defendants had a history and he could prove that they were members of a big gang of skilled sharpers, half of whom admitted to bail for offences in Australia, had absconded. The gang were well-known at Sydney and Adelaide, and were now in this country.

Mr. Moyses and Mr. Lambert said that not one of the four men in the dock had ever before been charged with a criminal offence.

Inspector Fuller: I do not say that these men have, but I say that they are members of a gang of twelve, and that we have had them under observation for eight months. We have seen and watched the defendants with the other members of the gang, taking their different parts, and we have had many complaints.

Mr. Horace Smith: After these statements I absolutely decline to grant bail.

The prisoners were further remanded in custody for a week.

Inspector Fuller applied for and obtained subpœnas for the attendance of "unwilling witnesses" for the prosecution.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. R. RUBATTINO.

THE following is the list of passengers by the Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Capt. M. Saporiti, leaving to-day, at 4 p.m., for Naples and Genoa Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock Shed No. 3, at 3 p.m. punctually for the medical examination by the Health Officer, Third class passengers and native servants should be present at the Prince's Dock Disinfecting Shed at 12-30 p.m., with all their baggage.

To PORT SAID—Capt A Knytenstierna

To NAPLES AND GENOA.

H H the Nawab of Bhawalpore	Maj F E Johnston
Col Grey	Rev Laborantí
Mr Evill and eight native gentlemen	Mr Lagen
Capt R Boddy	Mr R Lewis
Dr J S Brooke, Mrs and girl	Miss Lewis
Mr F H Clemence	Miss B Lilly
Capt Mattos Cordeiro	Mr Melchus
Mr C Cornaglia	Mr A D McLean
Rev J W Coutts	Mr T G McReddie
Mrs F Delbretton, child and infant	Mr E W Noble
Mr and Mrs J Eliot	Mr G A Olcese
Mr W Gast	Mrs V Ormsby
Miss Grey	Capt H P Osborne
Col C M FitzGerald, Mrs and Miss	Mr K Pressel
Mr H Hebrlein, Mrs and infant	Mr C B Ruxton
Mrs Henderson and Miss	Col R Scallon
Mr and Mrs J W Hensley	Mr and Mrs J A Simson
Miss Keir Thompson and child	Mr G J Sparkes Madge
Mr R Jacob, Mrs and child	Mr R Scott
	Maj C E Sunder
	Mr and Mrs A G Tydd and child
	Capt G T Widdicombe
	Mr and Mrs Wilson
	Capt J A Villa Verde

To NEW YORK.

Rev and Mrs G K Gilder	Lieut H S Stewart

A CURIOUS piece of mechanical luxury has been set up in Sir James Blyth's home in Portland Place, by means of which the dining-room can noiselessly double its size. One saunters down to drink a sup of coffee (so a contemporary describes it), and finds a spacious and well-proportioned room papered in warm crimson and hung with handsome pictures. There is a door of communication with the adjoining room, on either side of which hangs a large picture in a heavy gold frame. The floor is polished, and a thick carpet comes within a yard of the wall all round. The coffee is excellent, but one doubts its potency when, on turning round, one is confronted by the partitioning wall, doors, pictures, and all half way through the floor! Silently it sinks below and no flaw in the polished and even floor is perceptible! Only the crimson walls are twice as long, and there are bordered carpets. It is the most perfect triumph of mechanical skill.

THE BRITISH LANGUAGE.

THERE is no denying that an entertaining and instructive volume (to use a form of words dear to publishers in the days when cocoa was first described as grateful and comforting) might be written on the origin and nature of the numerous variants of English which are spoken in the outlying provinces of the British Empire. In all probability, some worthy bodman of English literature has already devoted himself to the task; if that be so, it is to be hoped that this little collection of curiosities—gall-nuts from the far-flung branches of the British language—will help him to fill an appendix. Provided he is not a German, he is very welcome.

One of the most significant signs of the growth of the Imperial sentiment consists in the attempts that are being made both in Canada and in Australia to prevent the clipping and debasement of that world wide currency which is called the King's English. In Canada certain of the dignified clergy lately protested against the intrusion of thinly disguised English words and phrases into what may be described with equal justice as the King's French. These learned and patriotic ecclesiastics—one of them may some day wear a red hat—are of opinion that the popularity of such phrases as malaise a beater (hard to beat), "Addoonce" (a Frenchified form of "How do you do, sir?"), "un gros snepeur" (a snipper in a large way of business), and of such words as "patate" revolver, quitter (for "pomm de terre," pistolet a repetition, and "s'en allerr" respectively, is unworthy of the only lastingripe plantation of the French race) a society founded on the bones of the ancient nobility of monarchical France. But, after all it is an undeniable fact that French speaking Canadians have been far more successful than their English speaking neighbours in preserving the crystalline purity of their mother-tongue. Canadian English is rapidly becoming a dialect of the American language. The young Canadian is too fond of prefacing every question with the irritating and idiotic "Say?" of the American, in every second sentence he combines the phraseology of Chicawgo with the intonation of N'y Yark and despite the good example of the Dominion Government publications he writes many English words without those letters which albeit unpronounced, are keys to their time-honoured pedigree. It is pleasant to know that the National Council of Canadian Women is attempting to stop the encroachments of this tide of vulgarity. At the same time it is to be hoped they will not attempt to root up those wild-flowers of speech—flowers of the maritime sea-meadows, of the Ontario and Quebec forests of the Western prairies, and of the British Columbian rivers in whose silver waves are many thoughts of gold—which bring to us odours, sweet though strange, from the ultimate watch-fires of our civilization. The common Western toast, "Here's mho I which is often heard in the East, is a case in point, to those who know the old voyageurs and hunters it recalls the signal for attacking the bison herds, and stirs the heart like a bugle-call. But by all means let the American slang-phrases—"She's a daisy," "He's a smart-Larry," it's a holy fright,—be taboo by all self respecting Canadians. Only the other day a Westralian teacher drew the attention of the educational authorities to the prevalence of a peculiarly objectionable form of slang—a sort of colloquial Larry Kinian not unlike the patter of the old Prize Ring—among the school children of his Colony. To scholars of either sex heads are 'top-pieces,' faces are 'dials,' eyes are 'ogles,' ears are 'paddle-boxes,' and legs are 'dutches' which is short for 'Dutch pegs' The last two words may elicit a half con. temptuous smile from the reader, but there is nothing funny, much less is there anything humorous, in the others. Let us go to the Kaffir to be amused.

The English of the educated Kaffir is superior, on the whole, to that used by any other type of the Anglicized aboriginal. It is better than Fijian English—the Fijian who has been to school still asks for "sixpenny dandom vlaus," when what he gets it—and far better than that of the magnificent negro or mulatto in whatever Province of the Empire you meet them. But even the educated Kaffir sometimes displays his ignorance of the idioms of his stepmother-tongue in amusing fashion. "I have the great honour," wrote one of these semi-cultured people to a Grahamstown druggist, to inform you, sir, "that there is a man whom I ask medicine for. I find him altogether. There are animals in the stomach, and will you give him medicine so he may get well as before?" The second of these sentences does not contain, as might be supposed, a sea-worn fragment of artist's slang; it merely means that a pain in the most emphatic part of his body had doubled up the invalid. It will also be seen that, even the educated Kaffir accepts the teaching of his forefathers in regard to the final, formal, material, and efficient cause of stomach-ache.

Another educated Kaffir, who did a little doctoring on his own account, nearly killed his patient by using pearl-ash instead of potash (which he would pronounce "polash") in the connection of a prescribed remedy. But to the most exhilarating bimmer of this kind was perpetrated during the time of the bubonic plague scare by a learned "boy" at one or other of the South African ports, who fumigated some linotype matrices. He thought they were mattresses, and had the courage of his convictions. Such uncompromising nominalists are rare nowadays.

Nevertheless the following excerpt from a letter written by a mulatto cobbler—his father was a Frenchman, his mother as black as they make them—to the editor of a West Indian journal is certainly the most puzzling specimen of Colonial English which has ever inflicted itself on the present writer. There is not the faintest sparkle of meaning in the whole passage, which is, nevertheless, a fair specimen of the manner and matter of letter:—

"Sir, is by careful investiation and laborious research you; though it wonderful efficacy and manifold of healing, of the letters of mine influences of the public desirably; these speak of it for themselves to allusion and need of the letter between Miss Emely Boys and the old foolishnessed witnessed we are called the Mr. Frederick Joseph pierre. It is himself adunisible evidence against me for any purpose in the coram of the magistrate; and the consequences is that the letter of the 12th July 1889; the dominica guardian foreman somewhat mournful musick did and with all, the vivid imaginativeness; of yourself, Sir, you will probably to-morrow; Sir, your appearances had no such effect on your former friends as myself, Sir, you have too much of your profitably against my letter's? which is in the hand of yours of the luminous day of the late calendar and this procedure Against you yourself in all that cannot be spoken you yourself the foremanjand in synowcent in our own limbs, Sir my letters of an extensive experiences have you take me of the stockman. Sir, you should not be critcize of my letters, the guardian foreman,

I am your humble martyr,
Irreprovable

J. B. J. EDWARD, otherwise Shon Shon Cordonaire."

Is it not an amazing production? It is just possible to see that "Shon Shon" (Johnson?) has a grievance, some slight knowledge of French, and the passion of his race for what a mulatto barber in a little wooden city in Western America called "polysilly-bubbles," without meaning to be humorous, I visited his "emporium," after a week's chicken-shooting beyond the settlements, and learned in the course of the inevitable monologue that the worthy man wished to find a "diffied" description of his profession, to be displayed on a new signboard. I suggested "The Cultured Capillotomist," and he was delighted with the suggestion. I wrote the words at his request on a scrap of paper, and in due course they were painted on a shingle. For all I know they may be there to-day.—E. B. O. in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

"LOUIS DE ROUGEMONT" IN THE POLICE COURT.

HENRY LOUIS GRIEN, who obtained fame as De Rougemont by his sensational stories of Australian experiences in "The Wide World Magazine," was before the Parramatta Police Court, on April 21. He was sued by his wife for maintenance. It transpired that Grien was employed as an 'insurance canvasser, but his wife stated that she had not received any money from him for three weeks. The information was dismissed, as it came out that defendant and his wife were living together and he was supplying her with food. The bench regretted to see such a painful case before the court. Mrs. Grieny being in very delicate health.

THE fact that a silk hat worn by the late Lord Beaconsfield is included in a collection of curios shown at a bazaar at High Wycombe may render it of interest to know that the City of Waterford is the possessor of a hat worn by King John on his visit to Ireland, that the hat worn by Bradshaw, the President of the Court at the trial of Charles I., in Westminster Hall is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, and that the cap worn by Archbishop Laud at his execution is among the treasures of St. John's College, Oxford.

A RUSSIAN Spiritualistic journal has just started a novel feature in the shape of a column called "From the Other World." "This column," the editor says in his introductory notice, "will not be conducted by us, but our invisible collaborator. If any of our readers desire to receive a communication from a dead friend, he can write to the editor, and receive an answer from the other world." The idea of an invisible collaborator has its possibilities, and it is proposed that a weekly column conducted by Sir Walter Raleigh or Diogenes would add immensely to the attraction of the paper in which it appeared.

WILD WEST AFRICA.

WHERE A YERKES MIGHT DO GOOD WORK.

PRIMITIVE TRANSPORT.

DIFFICULTIES many and great beset the path of commerce in West Africa. One of the chief is the primitive means of communication. With the exception of one small line there are on the Gold Coast no railways, good roads to the interior are practically unknown, and the facilities for landing are wholly inadequate. It is a testimony to the tenacity and the doggedness of the British trader that, notwithstanding the drawbacks that confront him at every turn, he continues slowly but surely the work of developing that great expanse of country. The Colonial Office is certainly doing something towards smoothing out the rugged paths, but it never moves quickly enough for the ardent trader. The present Governor of the Gold Coast is probably as much in sympathy with the aspirations of the merchants as any of his predecessors, and he is doing a great deal in the way of making the lot of the trader easier; but those who have the future of the Colony at heart, complain that continuity of progress has not been a future of the Government's policy in that region.

NO HARBOURS POSSIBLE.

In an interview with our representative, Mr. George Macdonald, an acknowledged authority on West Africa, indicated the facilities which he considered ought to be provided as early as possible for the proper development of the country. First of all he said, better means of communication between ship and shore are needed. All vessels at the present time have to anchor a mile or so off, and everything has to be transferred to small boats only capable of carrying from ton to ton and a half. Many journeys are necessary before the cargo can be landed, and there is moreover a great risk of the merchandise being lost owing to the craft being caught in the surf. This method has been to a certain extent improved upon recently. Sir Alfred Jones has formed a lighterage company which undertakes the transport of goods at through rates to Sekondi. A second company is under consideration between Sir Alfred and myself in connection with Accra. It will however, be necessary to have piers in order that the lighters can be taken alongside. There is already a foundation for a break water at Accra, in a reef that exists there and some years ago the Government went to the expense of a well-equipped expedition, which surveyed the coast in connection with this very matter. With these facilities it would be possible to land much more useful machinery for the mines than we can do at present."

"Why not construct harbours?"—"The character of the coast will not permit of harbours except probably at Takoradi Bay where the foreshore is already being utilized by those interested in the development of the country, and where a harbour may one day be established."

SUITABLE FOR MOTOR CARS.

The Governor of the Gold Coast Colony in a recent communication to the Colonial Office, said: "I am of opinion that wide roads, unless solidly constructed and metelled in soft places so as to be suitable for traction engines and motor-cars, would in most cases be of little advantage to the country. In view of the fact that draught and pack animals do not live except in a very small area of the colony, the only alternatives for the land transport of goods appear to be (1) carriers and (2) waggons drawn or propelled by steam, gas, or such like power. For carriers, a wide road is not required. However broad it is, they will only use a narrow winding track on it. To make the very many carrier tracks which traverse the country in all directions reasonably good communications according to a European standard, it would be necessary in the first instance to very extensively drain, embank, and bridge them, and subsequently to employ large maintenance gangs on their constant repair.

NATIVE PORTERAGE V. WAGGON CONVEYANCE.

At the present time there are three chief gold mining centres—the Wassau district, Ashanti, and the Akim district. The only railway line that has yet been constructed is from Sekondi to Tarkwa, in the Wassau district, a distance of under forty miles, and it has taken three years to do this much. In the eastern part of the Colony traction engines and steam waggons have been introduced in order to convey the machinery from the coast to the mines, but in the majority of cases native carriers do the work. To show the relative cost of these methods of transport, forty carriers take from three to four days to carry a ton—each bearing about 60lb.—a distance of sixty miles, and they are paid a total of £13, while a steam waggon does the journey in one day at a cost of thirty shillings per ton. Obviously it would be cheaper to do all the transport by means of waggons, but this is impossible owing to the want of roads. The companies are cutting roads on their own account with some Government assistance, But although a good system of highways would be a great improvement on present conditions sooner or later, railways must be laid down.

RAILWAYS NEEDED.

Mr. Macdonald was asked what he thought should be done in the first instance. "I think," he said, "there ought to be a coast light railway with Sekondi as its centre, running eastwards to Accra and westwards to Axim and Half Assinee, a total length of 240 or 250 miles. Thousands of pounds were spent years ago surveying for a coast line and nothing has come of it yet. The tenure of office of the Governor is not sufficiently long for them to do what they want to do, and probably the next man has altogether different views on the same subject from his predecessor. Inland railway has been taken as far as Tarkwa. Now it is contemplated to extend it through Northern Wassau, Dankera, and on to Kumasi, roughly about 150 miles. The minimum time required to complete this will be two years, and very likely three years will be necessary. Possibly want of funds has been the cause of the slow extension of this line, but now that the Government has borrowed a million sterling and has created a public debt at last, something substantial may be accomplished. Either a good road or a railway is needed between Axim and Tarkwa, and there ought to be a line connecting Accra with Kumasi by way of Akim, a distance of about 170 miles. These are the schemes most badly wanted at present and the attention of the Government should be directed to them as early as possible. There is no reason to my mind why, if guarantees are required for the money that may be sunk in the construction of them, they should not be found by the companies at present doing serious business in the country."

"What about the country to the north of Kumasi?"—"There is a country up there called the Northern Territories teeming with cattle and any amount of produce that could be brought down to the coast were there proper facilities. I also believe it to be as rich a gold-bearing part from the samples I have seen as the country to the immediate south of Kumasi. An extension of the railway to the Northern Territories would be very desirable. The telegraph line has already been put up as far as Kintampo."

AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY.

(Concluded from page 5.)

BUT there are moments in the life of many men when it requires but a straw to break the back. The merest trifle becomes a black and gigantic and overwhelming mountain of trouble. We have most of us known those hours, and probably Mr. Rhodes had reached such an hour when this petty, squalid, almost disgusting little trouble came to irritate, annoy, and perhaps finally, to overwhelm him.

THE GRAVE AND THE GAOL.

He was already ill when the investigation began, but the shrewd gentlemen who always scent a scandal and rend a reputation, winked and spoke of diplomatic illnesses, and nothing was spared to Mr. Rhodes by that merciless automaton, the machine of the law. Lawyers, examining and cross-examining, went to the dying man's bedside; possibly there, too, appeared before him the avenging and furious figure of the woman at last brought to bay and fighting for her dear life with tigress fierceness and with her back to the wall. The end was not what she or perhaps anybody else, except Mr. Rhodes himself, expected; for there entered upon the scene that ever unexpected but always possible character in all tragedies, "the fell sergeant death"; and so ends the story for the present. It began probably in some light and frivolous babble of conversation in a London drawing-room between a man never disposed to take women too seriously and a woman who probably did not reveal to him all the dark past and all the tremendous passion and purpose behind her sparkling eyes. And the curtain finally falls on a hero's grave in the far-off mountain-tops, and a little coil in a common gaol.

THERE was a very full house for Mr. Wyndham's first night of "The End of a Story." The Duke and Duchess of Fife were in a box on the first tier, the Duchess, as usual, well behind the curtain, her cameo-like profile only faintly discerned against the dark background. The Earl and Countess of Normanton were in the stalls, where also were the Earl of Kinnoull and Viscountess Galway. Others to be noticed were Viscountess Tiverton, Viscount Duncannon, Lord Hothfield, the Duc and Duchesse de Stacpoole, Lady Maclean, Lady Seton, Lady Wantern, Lord W. Gordon-Lennox, Sir William Young, Mr. W. H. Goschen, and Mr. Savage Landor. Miss Lena Ashwell and Miss Sarah Brooke were among theatrical beauties, and Mrs. T. P. O'Connor was also present.

DIAMOND MAKING.

THE EXTRAORDINARY POWER OF ELECTRICITY.

A few days ago the "Manchester Guardian" hazarded the opinion which, by the way, had not originated in the fertile brain of the paragraphist but was derived from a genuine scientific authority, that the manufacture of diamonds and rubies was a thing of the comparatively near future. It is not a case of alchemie and the philosopher's stone, and the experiments in diamond-making are in no wise to be compared with the ancient attempts to manufacture gold. For gold seems to be an element which we may be able to imitate but never to reproduce. The diamond on the other hand is only a particular form of carbon, and carbon is the cheapest substance in the world. Millions of years ago Nature produced the wonderful gems which have been the delight of mankind from their earliest youth. Now we are learning to repeat some of the processes by which the wonders were created.

The most potent factor in these acts of creation was heat, and until recently the inability to produce more than a certain temperature with the means at our command, was the supreme obstacle to the realisation of the chemist's hopes. Now, by the use of electricity, it has become possible to produce temperature hitherto undreamt of. Three thousand degrees Fahrenheit is the maximum heat attainable in the most improved of modern blast-furnaces. In porcelain kilns, after many hours of stoking, a temperature of 3,300 deg. has been obtained. Further than this steam cannot go. With the electric furnace double that temperature is now produced, and experiments are being made every day under conditions that no one could have foreseen even a few years ago. The "harnessing" of Niagara, and the appropriation of its powers to our uses, is the feat which has brought these other possibilities almost within our reach. Ten years ago Niagara Falls was an insignificant little village; to-day it is a city of great importance. The Niagara Falls Power Company not only supplies all the energy required for every sort of lighting and traction purpose to a district that extends from St. Catherine's, Canada, in the West, to Stockport, New York, in the East, and Buffalo in the South, but is further responsible for 8,000 h.p. of hydraulic power and 30,000 h.p. of electric current employed in manufactures on the spot. In fact, the city has become the seat of the largest and most important electrolytic and electrochemical manufactures in the world.

The cheapness of the electrical energy produced under these conditions naturally attracted to the spot industries which could not obtain the same facilities elsewhere. But it did more, for it led to the creation of industries which, with the vast new powers furnished by the electrical furnace at their command, set themselves to make products which had hitherto been regarded as Nature's monopoly. The stoutest metals, the best firebrick, every element that was supposed to be fireproof was found to melt and vaporise in the intense heat of the electric furnace. Here, then, is an instrument from which the greatest wonders may be expected, and the results achieved so far do not fall short of our expectations.

AN ARTIFICIAL GEM.

One of the most important industries carried on at Niagara Falls is the manufacture of carborundum—a crystal gem, red and sparkling like a ruby, and nearly as hard as a diamond. The inventor was Mr. E. G. Acheson, a pupil of Edison, and one of the pioneers who introduced the incandescent lamp into Europe. Mr. Acheson, like many another chemist, was bent on making diamonds. He had begun his experiments as early as 1880, but had come to a stop, not for lack of inventive genius, but because the instruments at his disposal did not keep pace with his ideas. He began work again with the help of an improved dynamo, which furnished him with an electrict current capable of producing a temperature of 7,500deg. Fahrenheit. Carbon fused with clay to a very extended drain, embank, and bridge them, and subsequently to employ large maintenance gangs on their constant repair.

A STRANGE MIXTURE.

The ingredients of which carborundum is composed are the cheapest and simplest possible—pure white sand, coke, sawdust, and salt. These ingredients are mixed in the requisite proportions, and then piled into the furnace until this is half full. Next comes the core of coke, twenty-one inches in diameter, and then more of the carborundum mixture. When the furnace is full, the electric current is turned on, and a pressure of 1,000 h. p. of energy is applied and transformed into heat by its impact with the solid mass of coke. This process goes on for thirty-six hours at a stretch, during which 7,000 lbs. of the crystal are formed. Then the furnace is allowed to cool, and as soon as possible the bricks are pulled down—for the intense heat generally melts the bricks together, so that the furnace has to be built up afresh for each operation. At the centre is found the solid core of carborundum, which is broken open and reveals the crystal—pure gems, absolutely indissoluble, and nearly as hard as diamonds. The crystal is then pulverised, and used in the manufacture of grinding and polishing materials, such as wheels, hones, cloth, paper, grains and powders.

HOW A DIAMOND IS MADE.

It is one thing, however, to approach towards a given goal—quite another to reach it; and the manufacture of diamonds may still be as inaccessible as the North Pole, in spite of the remarkable successes that have been achieved in the immediate neighbourhood. There are cases, where "nearly" and "quite" live on different planes; is it not open to the sceptic that this is one of them? Moissan, the French chemist, has been successful in producing the real gems, though the secret of producing them in quantities has still to be discovered. Moissan's diamonds are tiny, but there is no doubt at all that they are the genuine article. As to the elements required to make a diamond, Mr. Acheson tells us that these are two: heat and pressure. Electricity has provided the former, the problem that remains is the discovery of the latter.

It would seem, then, that among the wonders which the use of electricity in chemistry has in store for us is the production of diamonds on a grand scale. South Africa must indeed look to her laurels. As yet we are but novices in the handling of this new instrument, and it is impossible even to conjecture what results may in the future be achieved.—D. N. D. in "St. James's Budget."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	10	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	12	10	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	19	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	10
G Mahim and Worlee	6	9	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	45	43	143
o:a plague deaths to date	113,577	97,446	
Same date last year	71	51	188

DR. BUNGE, a Russian medical man, proposes to establish a sanatorium for consumptives in the Polar regions. He has observed that the members of exploration parties returning from the Polar regions are always in perfect health, owing to the purity of the air and complete absence of all harmful microbes. In the Polar regions bronchitis, laryngitis, influenza, and other contagious diseases are unknown.

WOOD-PIGEONS must be on the increase in Central London. A few years ago it was accounted a marval that a pair nested in a tree close to the Horse Guards, and another pair that reared its young over the Temple Fountain was an object of wonder. Now there are three or four pairs on the Embankment between Charing Cross and Blackfriars Bridge, and anyone who takes a walk in Lincoln's Inn Fields can scarcely fail to see half-a-dozen nests in course of construction, or with eggs already in the first stage of incubation. In Old Square there is a nest about ready for the reception of its two alabaster eggs, while hard by a hen bird sits within a yard or two of where our latter-day Tulking-horns hurry to and from the Law Courts. The plane tree is almost invariably the choice of the wood-pigeon in this neighbourhood, but he chooses all altitudes in the branches, placing his nest now in a stout fork and now among perilous twigs.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

HIS MAJESTY, has approved of certain alterations in the ceremonial of the Coronation by which it will be considerably curtailed. It has been decided that the "irreducible minimum" of Canterbury, and London, in 1838, is capable of reduction not only without loss, but with a positive gain, in point of dignity. The

WRITERS AND READERS.

A preface which the Poet Laureate contributes to the American edition of his new book of verse will also interest English people. The American edition is dedicated with deep admiration and respect to President Roosevelt, one even more distinguished for his personal qualities than for his political position, lofty though it be. The preface has a personal note, which Mr. Austin strikes in the first sentence:—I have long observed that the only way of addressing the American people that is agreeable to them, is to do so with unhesitating frankness; and so that mode of address is, if we may say so as congenial to the present writer as it is to themselves, he is going to avail himself of it on this occasion.

Mr. Austin finds that in America, as on this side of the ocean—there are many persons who imagine that the office of Poet Laureate is a mere Court appointment, and that the holder of it is expected on stated occasions, to publish courtly sentiments in verse; and as this conception is calculated to prepossess American opinion against both, he wants to assure them that it is a wholly mistaken one.

Always addressing his American readers, Mr. Austin continues.—Do they think, had such been the nature and responsibilities of the office, it would ever have been offered to a man of such manly independence of character as Walter Scott; or is it to be supposed that such men as Wordsworth and Tennyson would have accepted it without hesitation, had any taint of courtly servility been attached to it? But, as a fact, it was expressly understood, when Southey was nominated to the post, that, whatever might have once been its supposed functions and obligations, these had altogether passed away, thanks to one of those unwritten, but none the less operative, modifications that are continuously taking place in the British Constitution and British society: and when the present writer had the honour, however undeserved, of being nominated as Tennyson's successor, it was in writing communicated to him, with that spontaneous graciousness of language which was one of the distinctive gifts of our late beloved and revered Queen, that she was quite sure he would know when best, and how best, to give expression to national sentiment.

In this spirit, Mr. Austin goes on, the honour was conferred; in this spirit it was accepted. But, this being so, he feels that whenever the Poet Laureate expresses the racial thoughts and racial sentiments of the British people, he must perforce be expressing those of the American people no less. How can it be otherwise? To enforce the answer to that question as succinctly as possible, may it not be said with absolute truth that both speak not only the same language, but pursue the same ideal. Like the Knights of the Round Table of old, they both go in search of the modern Holy Grail—the freedom, the dignity, the intellectual evolution of mankind. Mr. Austin adds that he is no courtly convert to sympathy with the people and policy of the United States. He is gratified to be able to remember that search would in vain be made among his writings, whether in verse or prose, since first he began to publish what he wrote, now nearly fifty years ago, for any sentiment or word of his wanting in appreciation of the American people. The preface is dated from Swinford Old Manor, March 7.

Admiral Sir William Kennedy is writing a book on sport in the Navy, and it will probably be ready in the autumn. He has been a keen allround sportsman, and is the author of books on his experiences as such, in the Pacific, South America, and Newfoundland. The present one will, of course, be general rather than personal, yet it can hardly be without the breezy note which made Hurrah for the Life of a Sailor such a success.

Although Sir Frederick Young is now in his eighty-fifth year, he recently made a tour of the Dominion of Canada. He has written an account of it, and the book will appear shortly under the title of A Pioneer of Imperial Federation in Canada. Sir Frederick was one of the founders of the Royal Colonial Institute and he has always been an enthusiast on the subject of federation. He and Sir George Grey, who has been called the father of federation, were friends.

Mr. John Murray is to publish a volume of meditations and addresses by the late Archdeacon Furse. They were delivered chiefly at Cuddesdon Theological College, of which he was for a period the Principal. He became one of the Canons of Westminster, and later Archdeacon of Westminster, and he was a familiar figure in London clerical life. This book will contain a short record of his career, which was one of quiet usefulness.

There has been curiosity as to the author who writes verse over the signature Walter Ramal, for this was rightly supposed to be a "nom de guerre." In particular, his little book of Songs of Childhood attracted attention and praise for its poetic gift. Walter Ramal is a young writer, whose real name is Mr. W. J. de La Mare, and Mr. Henry Newbolt is one of his admirers. The May number of the "Monthly Review" will contain a series of short poems by Mr. de La Mare on Ten Characters of Shakespeare.

It seems that in England and America the novels of Peter Rosegger, the Austrian writer, are finding welcome. Messrs. Putnam have already published translations of two of them, and now they announce a a third story. It is called The Earth and the Fulness Thereof, and is a picture of the joys, sorrows, and drudgery of life among the Styrian people. Rosegger has given his name to a society which has been formed in the Styrian Alps, with branches elsewhere, for the purpose of forwarding in practice the humane philosophy taught in his books.

Max O'Rell brightens his new book, which Messrs. Chatto will publish next week, with a series of aphorisms on the subject of love, courtship, and marriage. Here are a few by way of foretaste:—Women should always keep something in store for the men they love. The man who throws himself at the head of a woman soon finds himself under her foot. If you want to be on good terms with women, knock at the door of their vanity, and you will always find them at home. A husband who is too jealous is inconvenient; a husband who is not jealous enough is a bit humiliating.

The author of that much-read little book, How to be Happy Though Married, is at present in the Far East. Mr. Hardy is an Army Chaplain, and he is stationed at Hong Kong, where he finds, himself in touch with the Heathen Chinee, about whom he may by-and-by write a book. An adventure which he has had while voyaging on the West River will no doubt figure in it. Shots were suddenly fired at the boat on which he was a passenger, and several people were hit. The Viceroy of Canton excused and explained the incident by saying that boat ran into a fight that was going on between Chinese soldiers and some pirates.

Mr. Herbert Spencer's new book will be ready within the next few days. It treats, among other subjects, of Imperialism.—As a contribution to one of the questions of the hour, Mr. Fisher Unwin is issuing an abridged edition of Mr. Morley's life of Cobden. It will cost sixpence.—Early in May Mr. Nimmo will publish two new volumes in the Semitic Series. They are Hebrew Ethics and Religion, by Professor Archibald Duff, and the Early History of Syria and Palestine, by Dr. Lewis Bayles Paton.

Sir William Muir, who is the Principal of Edinburgh University, and a great authority on Indian matters, has looked over the proof-sheets of a volume Mosaics from India, which Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier are to publish. It is by Mrs. Margaret B. Deming. Three more volumes, which will complete the edition, are about to appear in the India Paper Dickens, published by Messrs. Chapman and the Oxford University Press. They are Barnaby Rudge, Little Dorrit, and Our Mutual Friend.

A familiar literary figure has passed from the life of Paris by the death of Aurelien Scholl. He has been called the last boulevardier, a Parisian of Paris in the most essential and exclusive sense of the term, to whom it sufficed to spend half the day, day after day, watching the stream of Parisian life from Tortoni's. He was for ten years the great "chroniqueur" of the "Figaro," and himself founded Le Nain Jaune. This title was borrowed, it may be remembered, by a satirist in our own late lamented Yellow Book who was generally supposed to be none other than Mr Henry Harland, author of The Cardinal's Snuff-box whose new book, The Lady Paramount, is at this moment in the hands of all judicious readers. Aurelien Scholl wrote poetry, plays, and fiction, but the best of himself went into his talk "viva voce" or in print. A hope has been expressed that he has left a volume of memoirs. If so, it would make a very readable book, for he was a master of anecdote and must have heard and told more than most people.

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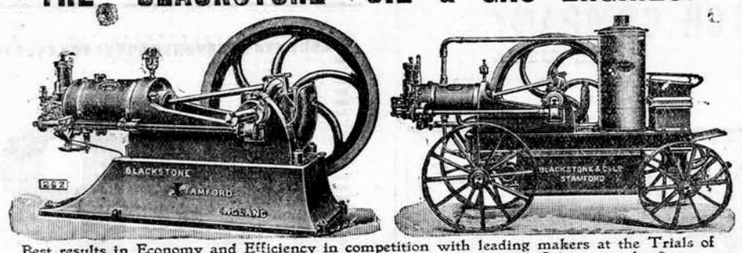

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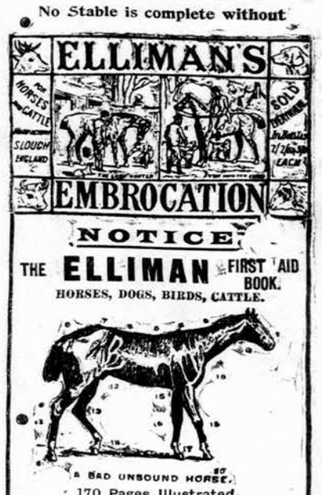

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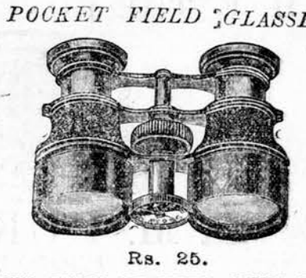

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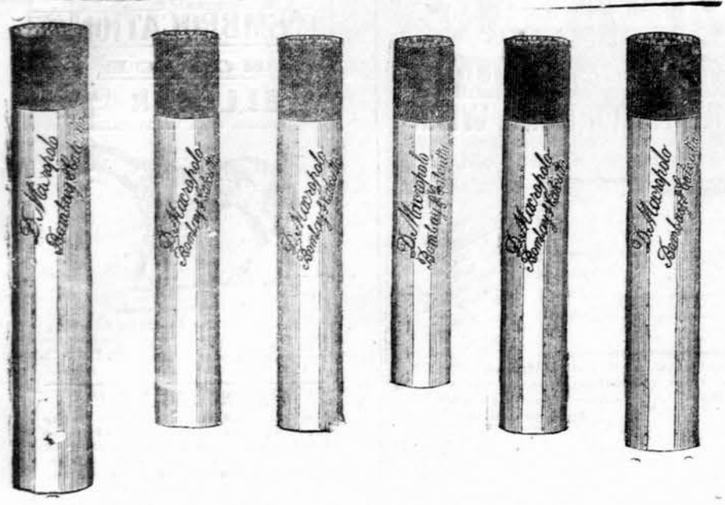

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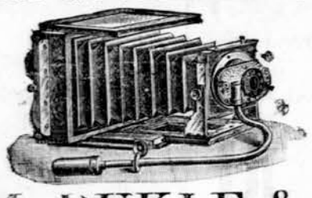

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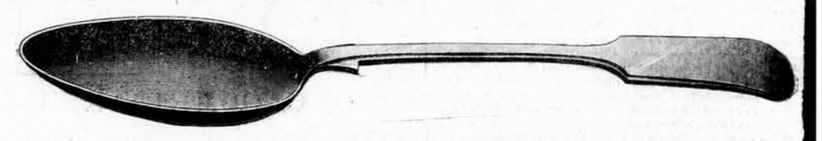

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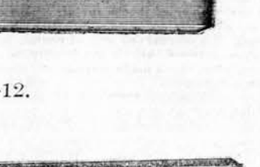

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